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THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FIGHT.

GEN. ARTHUR'S DENIALS OF MR. SHERMAN'S CHARGES.

HIS ANSWER READ BY SENATOR CONKLING TO THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—THE SUSPENDED COLLECTOR CENSURED FOR OBEYING TREASURY ORDERS—THE REJECTION OF MERRITT'S NOMINATION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At its regular meeting this morning, the Senate Committee on Commerce considered the charges submitted by Secretary Sherman against the recent management of the New-York Custom-house, and Gen. Arthur's answer to them. The answer was read by Senator Conkling himself, and as the reading proceeded was commented upon and discussed in detail by the Senators present. Upward of three hours were consumed in this way, and it was found impossible to agree upon a report this morning. The committee has been called to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, however, and there is hardly a doubt that they will be ready with a report early to-morrow afternoon. That it will be adverse to the nomination of Merritt and company there is now no doubt. A prominent Democratic Senator stated to the TIMES correspondent to-day that Gen. Arthur's answer was so full, specific, and conclusive that all the Republican and nearly all the Democratic Senators who had listened to it were fully determined to vote in favor of sustaining him. The same gentleman stated that, even without Gen. Arthur's answer, the charges of Secretary Sherman were so loose and incoherent as to be practically unworthy of consideration.

In addition to that portion of the answer which was printed in THE TIMES of this morning, it can now be stated that Gen. Arthur's communication is particularly strong in reference to the clause in the Secretary's charges which relates to the employment of Custom-house clerks who, for certain services, received pay from importers. The Secretary specifically charges Gen. Arthur with having kept in his department a number of persons who, from time to time, accepted fees from importers for giving them information in regard to what are known as "commission charges cases;" in other words, for informing such importers of the amounts which had been unduly collected from them by the Customs service, and which they were entitled to receive back from the Government. In answer to this, Gen. Arthur shows, by official communications and by the record, that he was expressly instructed by the Treasury Department to permit clerks to perform for importers the service described. Other charges of a similar character made by the Secretary are refuted in the same way—by a reference to specific orders of his own, instructing the Collector to do exactly the service for which he is now censured.

A close canvass of the Republican Senators, which was made to-day, reveals the fact that not more than five of them will vote for the confirmation of Merritt. The Democrats are divided to some extent, but there is now hardly a doubt that enough of them will vote against Merritt to secure his rejection by a very large majority. Senator Kernan, of New-York, who has been approached by friends of the Administration and repeatedly urged to aid them, continues to remain neutral, and to applications for advice, which he has received from a number of Southern Senators, has replied that he took but little interest in the contest, and believed that each Democratic Senator ought [illegible] without detriment to the party organization. Gen. Merritt is still here, actively pushing his claims, and the Administration, as usual, complacently predicts that it will come out with flying colors. Disinterested persons, who have the very best opportunity for judging, however, unite in expressing the opinion that Mr. Merritt will not receive more than 15 votes.

THE WEST AND THE SOLID SOUTH.

A PET SCHEME SPOILED BY GEN. BRAGG'S DENUNCIATION OF SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS—THE "FIRE-EATERS" PREPARING TO DEFEND THEIR SO-CALLED HONOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The breach between Southern and Western Democrats, which occurred in the House yesterday during the discussion on the bill granting to certain minor heirs of an original Southern claimant for damages for property destroyed during the rebellion the right to sue in the Court of Claims, has since been the principal topic of discussion in political circles here. One of the pet schemes, long cherished by the more intelligent leaders of the South, has been to unite in political harmony the South and West, and so, for a time at least, place the East under the control of those two sections. To this end numerous conventions have been held in the Mississippi Valley and in all the cotton States, and White League orators have talked themselves hoarse in regard to the natural bond between the great West and the great South. In view of these facts it is perhaps not to be wondered at that the bitter family feud which occurred in the Democratic camp yesterday has given great uneasiness to the Southern leaders most interested. Gen. Bragg, the brave little Democratic soldier from Wisconsin, who was brave enough to denounce Southern claims as frauds and to defy the solid South, has been unsparingly denounced as a traitor to his party, and it is known that Mr. Chalmers, of Fort Pillow, and other "fire-eaters" of the same sort, have prepared exceedingly sharp speeches in reply. These they intended to deliver to-day, and it is believed that in the debate which would certainly have followed, a number of independent and conscientious Democrats from the West would have joined Mr. Potter and Gen. Bragg in denouncing the unjust claims of the South and in properly rebuking the arrogance of the Representatives from that section. To prevent the fight which it was known must follow, the leading Democrats in the House and Senate met in an informal caucus last evening, and determined to do everything in their power to prevent a renewal of the discussion. In this they were, for the time, at least, successful. Chalmers, and one or two others from the South, who believed that the honor of their people, and all that sort of thing, had been assailed by Gen. Bragg, made an attempt to bring the bill up, but they were defeated by their own party friends. It is understood, however, that, in direct opposition to the advice of their associates, they will to-morrow make another effort in the same direction.

MR. GOODE'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

THE BILL DEBATED IN THE HOUSE—WESTERN AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AGAIN EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS—A COLORED CONGRESSMAN'S ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House wasted a good deal of valuable time to-day in listening to a number of set speeches in reference to the bill from the Committee on Education and Labor, which provides, in substance, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands between the States and Territories for the education of the people. Many of the Southern members spoke in favor of the measure, while the Western men were generally opposed to it. Mr. Mills, of Texas, one of the most independent Democrats in the House, opposed the bill, and characterized it as a sham. Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, asked Mr. Goode, of Virginia, who had charge of the measure, if the Southern States would not discriminate against the blacks in the distribution of the fund, and if he would admit an amendment forbidding such discrimination. Mr. Goode replied he would admit such an amendment if it did not provide for mixed schools. Mr. Cain, the colored member from South Carolina, made the most notable speech of the day, greatly annoying the Southern members by quoting statistics to show that the number of illiterate colored persons in the South was smaller in proportion to the population than the number of ignorant whites in that section. He created a shout of laughter by declaring that education was needed everywhere, but especially in South Carolina and Louisiana, and that most of all was greater enlightenment needed in Mississippi, the State where the white gentlemen governed according to their own peculiar plan. At the close of his remarks, which were listened to with deserved attention, the eloquent colored Congressman was the recipient of many warm congratulations from his Republican colleagues.

REPUDIATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DETERMINE TO REPUDIATE A LARGE PART OF THE STATE'S OBLIGATIONS AND REDUCE THE INTEREST ON THE RECENTLY-FUNDED CONSOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—From letters received from New-Orleans this morning, by one of the most widely-known capitalists in Washington, it appears that the Democratic leaders who control the Legislature of Louisiana have substantially determined to reduce the State debt by repudiating all that portion of the outstanding consols which are in excess of the debt as it existed before the war. This they will do on the plea that the indebtedness contracted since the war is chargeable to "Radicals and carpet-baggers," and is, therefore, not legitimate or worthy of consideration. It is also proposed to reduce the interest on the recently-funded consols from 7 to 5 per cent. Just how audacious this proposal is will be better understood when it is stated that the old bonds of the State, which have been funded in the new 7 per cent. consols, were many of them bearing 8 per cent. interest, and it was part of the consideration of the contract, when the holders of these 8 per cent. bonds—most of them foreigners—consented to scale them 40 cents on the dollar of their face value and fund them in the new 7 per cent. consols, that the interest appropriation should, by constitutional amendment, be made perpetual till principal and interest were extinguished. Such constitutional amendments were adopted embodying this proviso, and the validity of the contract thus entered into has been more than once ratified by acts of the Legislature, approved and promulgated by Gov. Nicholls himself. For instance, Act No. 58, approved by Nicholls March 12, 1877, is entitled, "An act to enforce effectually the constitutional amendments proposed Jan. 24, 1874, ratified at the general election held on the 2d of November, 1874, relative to the State debt and the funding thereof."

The matter of reducing the debt materially by excluding all bonds not of ante-bellum origin will present several startling difficulties. For example, the Democratic post-bellum Legislature of 1865-6 authorized two $1,000,000 and also a $3,000,000 issue of levee bonds. These bonds were largely taken up abroad, principally in Holland, at 70 and 80 cents on the dollar in gold, and the proceeds were put into the levees of the State. Nearly $4,000,000 of the bonds issued by the Warmoth carpet-bag Legislature were for obligations authorized by that Democratic post-bellum Legislature. The larger part of the bonds issued by Warmoth, in accordance with acts passed by his own Legislature, were questioned in the courts by Kellogg, and declared null and void by a decision of the court of last resort. Kellogg himself issued no bonds except $650,000 of railroad bonds, authorized by acts passed before his term of office. In short, all talk of reducing the rate of interest on the constitutionally guaranteed debt of Louisiana, or of picking out from the mass of new consols particular bonds as representing alleged carpet-bag rascalities, has only one purpose, thinly veiled, and that is repudiation.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A NOVEL POSTAL SUGGESTION—SENATOR HOWE'S DEFEAT ATTRIBUTED TO ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE—PROPOSED RETIREMENT OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY AND THE ELECTION OF ZACH. CHANDLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The committee of Congress which has under consideration the question of the classification of mail matter is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country making suggestions. One correspondent, who has evidently made a deep study of the Postal laws, suggests, among other things, the following: "The poor send letters, the postage should be 1 cent; the speculator sends circulators, and can afford to pay 2 cents. A man doesn't take a paper if he is not able to pay for it. Let him pay 1 cent each. Magazines and other literary matter are taken by the rich, make them pay 2 cents."

James H. Sloss, who was to-day nominated to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, served two terms in Congress from Alabama, and was one of the most influential and competent Representatives that that section had in the House. He has, ever since his retirement from the House, been active in politics, and has wielded considerable influence in his State. It is believed that his nomination will meet with the approval of a majority of the Senate.

Friends of Senator Howe now in Washington claim that his defeat was brought about by the direct interference of agents of the Administration. During the French arms controversy, Senator Howe was exceedingly bitter in his antagonism to Secretary Schurz, who was then a member of the upper house, and he has recently been regarded as the leader of the anti-Administration party in the Senate, and made the first pronounced speech in opposition to Mr. Hayes' policy which was listened to in that body. For these reasons, it is known that both Secretary Schurz and the President have been strongly opposed to him, and although no one claims that the Secretary of the Interior did anything to prejudice the result in Wisconsin, it is stated with much positiveness that, with the advice of members of the Administration and by the aid of E. W. Keyes, the Postmaster at Madison, who threw all his influence for ex-Senator Carpenter, Mr. Howe was defeated. Of course, it is not claimed that Senator-elect Carpenter is the choice of the Administration, but it is stated that the successful candidate was selected as being eligible and in every way preferable to Senator Howe.

For some time past it has been a matter of comment in Washington that Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, has been willing to retire from the Senate if some place more suitable to his tastes were offered him. This desire has been perhaps intensified by what is believed to be the popular clamor in Michigan, especially since the late election, for the return of Zach Chandler to the Senate. It has also been a current rumor that the Republican leaders of Michigan have been for some time casting about to find some place which Mr. Christiancy would be willing to accept instead of the Senatorship. His term of service in that body expires in 1881, and it is generally conceded that he cannot be re-elected. It is known that he would much prefer a Judicial position, and when Justice Hunt was stricken with paralysis his friends were confident that if he was retired Mr. Christiancy would get his place. But for some reason not explained that idea has been abandoned, and it is now stated here that he would be glad to accept the mission to Brazil, and that the President would be equally glad to tender it to him. This statement, however, may be taken with the grain of allowance that it is being circulated by a number of Michigan politicians who are now in Washington, and who are known to be anxious to have Mr. Chandler returned to the Senate.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

DR. LINDERMAN SAID TO BE DYING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, is dying. At 12:30 o'clock this morning he was still alive, but after a consultation his physicians informed him and his family that he could not survive many days, and that he might die before daylight. He expressed himself as being resigned, and cheerfully took part in the religious services which were held in his room. Last Summer, during his vacation at the Isles of Shoals, Dr. Linderman contracted a severe cold, from which he has been suffering ever since. He has also been afflicted with a serious affection of the kidneys, and has recently grown so feeble that he has only been able to speak in a whisper. Recent newspaper attacks, and reflections upon his official record which were made by Congressman Glover, caused him much uneasiness, and are believed to have had much to do with his present condition. He is 50 years of age, and until recently has enjoyed the most robust health. His death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends in Washington and elsewhere.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PROVISIONS OF THE ARMY AND POST OFFICE BILLS AS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Army Appropriation bill was reported to the House by Representative Hewitt to-day. The total amount appropriated by it is $26,747,300. The total estimates amounted to $29,084,500. The appropriation for the support of the Army during the year 1879 was $25,778,187. The committee, at their session this afternoon, concluded to strike out a number of the provisions informally agreed upon in their draft of the bill, and, as reported to the House, the new legislation recommended for enactment in the bill is as follows: Each member of the next two graduating classes of the Military Academy may elect to receive $750 and mileage to his place of residence, the acceptance of which shall render him ineligible to appointment in the Army until two years after his graduation. The existing limitation of the retired list is to be repealed, and every officer who has been 30 years in service may, upon his own application, be placed upon it; and on or before Jan. 1, 1880, every officer who shall have rendered 40 years' service, or who shall be 62 years of age, shall be retired; but the President may extend the limit of age to 65 years in any case where, in his judgment, the officer possesses peculiar fitness for his position. It is also provided that the Secretary of War shall cause reports to be made showing what officers may, in the opinion of their superior officers, be unfit for the efficient performance of military duty, and if any such officer shall not apply for permission to appear before a Retiring Board, he shall be retired; but in case of such application, he shall be retired or continued in service according to the recommendation of the Retiring Board, if approved by the President.

The principal items of the Post Office Appropriation bill, reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations to-day, are as follows: For compensation of Postmasters, $7,550,000; for clerks in Post Offices, $3,450,000; for payment of letter-carriers, $1,900,000; for mail transportation on star routes, $5,690,633; for transportation by railroads, $8,715,310; for transportation by steam-boat routes, $750,000; for transportation by postal-cars, $1,250,000; for compensation to railway postal clerks, $1,350,000; route agents, $1,075,000; for transportation of foreign mails, $260,000. It is provided that if the revenue of the department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of $4,291,319, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1880. The sum appropriated by the bill is $34,360,343. The total estimates upon which the bill is based were $30,571,900. The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1879, were $33,256,373.

A MORMON PETITION.

TWO DAUGHTERS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG ASK CONGRESS TO REPEAL THE ANTI-POLYGAMY LAW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The memorial of Emeline B. Wells and Zeina Young Williams, daughters of the late Brigham Young, presented to the House by the Speaker to-day, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, asks for the repeal of the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862, and for legislation to protect the women and children of Utah Territory. They say that previous to the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States that the law of 1862 was constitutional, the Mormon women generally implicitly believed to the contrary; that under their present civilization they have a peaceful, prosperous and healthful condition of society. Their children are owned and supported by their fathers, and are equally recognized as heirs to their father's estates, and women are protected from the temptation to infanticide and kindred crimes; that the enforcement of the law of 1862 would imprison their husbands, despoil and destroy their homes, render their children illegitimate before the world, and leave themselves and many thousands of women desolate and unprotected; that this example, set by the United States, would encourage mobs to assault and afflict them as in times past when they were driven from State to State, far out beyond the pale of this Republic; that after President Fillmore, "by the advice and consent of the Senate," appointed Brigham Young, then a practical polygamist, Governor of Utah, they had good reason to believe that the Government would continue to protect them in their religious faith and its practice; and that harsh measures toward the Mormons, such as destruction of families and homes, would have a tendency to drive many to desperation, while just and humane treatment would foster and strengthen their love and affection for the Government, thereby securing a more peaceful issue of affairs now pending. In conclusion, the petitioners ask: "That in any future legislation concerning the marriage relation in any Territory under its jurisdiction, it will consider the rights, the hearts, and the consciences of the women to be affected by such legislation, and that it will consider the permanent care and welfare of children as the sure foundation of the State."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan 23, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since yesterday's report have amounted to $9,089,600.

The following-named national banks were to-day designated as depositories of public moneys to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. funded loan: Dover Plains National Bank, at Dover Plains, N. Y.; National Iron Bank, at Falls Village, Conn.; Hocking Valley National Bank, at Lancaster, Ohio.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a communication to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, requesting that the petition to Congress of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New-York, that an investigation be made into the silk-glove cases be granted, and that the investigation be made as soon as practicable.

The joint commission on the transfer of the Indian Bureau, which was to have met to-day, postponed their session on account of the absence from the city of Senator Oglesby, and the illness of Judge Boone, who has an attack of rheumatism. A meeting will be held on Saturday, and, in all probability, the question of transfer, so far as the commission is concerned, will at that time be disposed of.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $316,132 38, and from Customs $448,929 14.

The Census bill reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Morrill, in behalf of the Committee on the Census, is substantially the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Cox, of New-York, with the exception that it provides for the appointment of Supervisors by the Secretary of the Interior and appropriates $250,000 for preliminary expenses instead of $3,000,000 for the expenses of the entire census. It also contains a clause giving the Superintendent of the Census authority to employ special agents to enumerate the Indians not taxed, with such information as to their condition as may be obtainable. The clause which provides for obtaining statistics of corporations is substantially retained.

Representative Finley, of Ohio, has submitted to the House Committee on Public Expenditures his report with reference to the investigation of the Government Printing Office, which has been in progress for some time. After charging general extravagance in the management of the department, Mr. Finley recommends the abolition of the printing office, and that the printing of the Government be let out by contract to the lowest bidder. The report proposes that only the Congressional Record, and bills offered in either House of Congress, be printed in Washington. It is understood that there are only one or two members of the committee who will give the report their support, on the ground that in the event of its adoption all the printing would necessarily go out of the city, and hence great distress would follow among those now engaged in that office.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE'S EASTERN PROBLEMS.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN AFGHANISTAN ORDERED TO BE STOPPED—RUSSIA TRYING TO REGAIN A DIRECT INFLUENCE OVER TURKISH AFFAIRS—WHO SHALL RULE BULGARIA?

EDINBURGH, Jan. 23.—The *Scotsman's* London correspondent hears on the highest authority that the Government, because of anxiety to avoid a mishap in Afghanistan during the February snows, sent dispatches to India on Tuesday suggesting that the advance from Kandahar and Jalalabad had better be stopped, and also inquiring in regard to the feasibility of holding Kandahar through the Winter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.—This evening Safvet Pasha, the new Ambassador to Paris, has started for his post. It is believed that he was the central figure of an intrigue for the overthrow of Grand Vizier Kheireddin Pasha. His departure, therefore, is a victory for the latter. It is believed that several further conferences will be necessary before the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey can be signed. The Russian wording makes it of superior authority to the treaty of Berlin, thus placing Turkey under the direct influence of Russia. The Turks reject this formula.

TIRNOVA, Jan. 23.—While the name of Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, is in the mouths of the younger and noisier members of the Bulgarian Assembly of Notables, which is to elect a ruler for Bulgaria, the older leaders favor Prince Henri of Reuss, formerly German Ambassador to Constantinople, as being a man of greater age and experience, and better fitted to guide the Principality in the earliest and most critical stages of its existence.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Rustchuk advices report that a motion will be passed in the Bulgarian Assembly to postpone the election of a Prince to rule over the Province until Bulgaria and Roumelia have been invited."

GERMANY'S AFFAIRS OF STATE.

ACTION OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET IN OPPOSITION TO THE PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE BILL—INCOME AND CLASS TAXES IN THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day discussed a motion introduced by Deputy Heereman, an Ultramontane, calling upon the Prussian Ministry to instruct its representatives in the Federal Council to oppose the Parliamentary Discipline bill. A motion made by the Conservatives to pass to the order of the day was rejected by a vote of 299 to 62. Herr Heereman's motion was also rejected, but one of similar tendency, introduced by the National Liberals and Progressists, was adopted, to the effect that existing guarantees of liberty of speech and the independent standing of regulations relative to parliamentary business and discipline, constitute the essential basis of both the Prussian and Imperial Constitutions, and that, relative to the bill now before the Federal Council, the protection of constitutional rights can safely be left to the Reichstag itself. During the debate Count Stolberg-Wernegerode, the Representative of the Imperial Chancellor, declared that the Diet was incompetent to interfere in a matter which was before the Federal Council. The Government, therefore, [illegible]

At Tuesday's sitting of the Prussian Budget Committee the Minister of Finance declared in his own name, though not on behalf of the Ministry of State, that until a new source of revenue from indirect taxation was created in Germany, and until it was ascertained what portion of the surplus could be transferred to the individual States, it would be useless to discuss the question of income and class taxes, as any reform of the present system of taxation would be impossible. As soon as the matriculatory contribution of Prussia to the Empire decreased, owing to the imposition of new imperial taxes, or any surplus in the imperial revenue arising from new sources of income fell to the share of Prussia, the class and income taxes should be remitted to that amount for the year in question.

The German Army estimates show an increase of 80,000 men.

FRENCH POLITICS.

COMPLETE AMNESTY TO BE URGED BY THE RADICALS—M. DU BORT'S RESIGNATION—PROPOSED SESSION OF THE CHAMBER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is asserted that the Radicals will introduce motions in favor of complete amnesty to-morrow, and will introduce bills relative to freedom of the press and the right of public meeting in a short time.

Rentes rose in price to-day upon a rumor that an interpellation would be addressed to M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, in the Chamber of Deputies, in regard to the conversion of the 5 per cent. rentes, and that he would reply that he considered such conversion inopportune in the present circumstances, and impossible for a long time to come.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23.—M. Say presented the budget for 1880 in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Laroche-Goubert proposed that the Chamber meet in Paris until the weather becomes milder. The question was left undecided. It is asserted that M. Grévy, President of the Chamber, is not in favor of the proposition.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "M. Teisserenc du Bort's resignation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce may be regarded as proof that French public opinion disapproves of the reactionary Customs policy foreshadowed by his denunciation of the treaties of commerce. We may now reasonably hope for a liberal and economic policy on the part of France."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "The motion made by Deputy Laroche-Joubert yesterday, that the Chamber meet in Paris, was dropped as unconstitutional."

Articles in the *République Française* show M. Gambetta's continued hostility to the Cabinet.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris says there are indications that Gambetta will support the motion for a general amnesty, whereby he would sustain a Parliamentary defeat, but regain all his outside popularity.

WHAT A SEA CAPTAIN SAW.

A SHIP ON FIRE WITH A STEAMER ALONGSIDE—A WARNING NOT TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT THE MATTER.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Captain of a ship recently arrived at Queenstown writes to Lloyds that he saw, 50 miles west of Fastnet, on the 16th inst., a steamer alongside of a burning wreck. The steamer ordered him to keep on his course and say nothing about the affair, under the penalty of being also burned. The steamer had not the appearance of being a merchantman or man-of-war. She had 150 or 200 men on board, apparently English.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

COLD AND SUFFERING IN GREAT BRITAIN—VIOLENT SNOW-STORMS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Severe cold weather prevails, and much suffering and destitution are reported in all parts of Great Britain.

Violent snow-storms have occurred during the past three days in Ukraine, blocking the Kharkov and Azov, and Poltava and Soomy, and other railways. Seven thousand workmen are engaged in clearing the lines of communication between Moscow and Sebastopol, which are greatly impeded.

Lloyds' dispatch from Antwerp, dated yesterday, says: "The ice in the Roads and the river has considerably increased since yesterday. A boat coming in was capsized, and eight men were drowned."

A dispatch to Lloyds from Heligoland, dated to-day, says: "The Elbe is blocked with ice, and steamers are unable to force an entrance."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SPANISH FLAG OUTRAGED—THE VATICAN AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT—GEN. GRANT SAILS FOR INDIA—UNITED STATES FOUR PER CENT. BONDS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Alexander Carnegie, merchant, at No. 16 Bishopsgate-street Within, E. C., has failed. His liabilities are £150,000.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The Spanish Vice-Consul at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, has been dismissed for sanctioning the arrest of two insurgent Generals who had taken refuge on board a Spanish steamer, and were afterward shot. The Spanish Government has demanded satisfaction from San Domingo for outraging the protection of its flag.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The Vatican will shortly take steps to re-establish relations with the Mexican Government. Should the negotiations prove unsuccessful, the wants of the Mexican Church will be supplied in the best manner possible without the intervention of the Government. The question of the possibility and expediency of rendering the Catholic Church in England directly dependent upon the Pope, instead of upon the Congregation Propaganda Fide, is still under consideration.

In the Senate to-day, the Minister of Worship, in the course of debate said that since the accession of Pope Leo, who spoke in calm, elevated language, certain concessions had become easier. The Government would pursue a policy of moderation and endeavor to smooth the difficulties relative to the appointments to Sees in the royal patronage, while upholding the rights of the Crown.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—Count Langrand-Dumonceau, who is supposed to have fled to America, has been sentenced *in contumaciam* to 15 years' imprisonment for fraud and forgery.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 23.—Ex-President Grant and family embarked to-day on board the French mail steamer Labourdonnais for India.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A telegram from the Governor of the French colony of New-Caledonia says that the movable columns of troops had cooped up the insurgents on the shore of Cape Goulvain, which they captured, after a rather warm engagement, in which a sub-Lieutenant and a private soldier were killed.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Standard's* Madrid correspondent hears that Captain-General Campos will be recalled from Cuba before the assembling of the new Cortes, he having expressed willingness to become Minister of War after the completion of the Havana elections.

The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "On account of the dearth of good investments, people are beginning to look toward the United States 4 per cent. bonds. We believe the syndicate has already sold to jobbers and others here a considerable portion of the amount it has just contracted for."

Mr. Ruskin, the art critic, has withdrawn his resignation of the Slade Professorship.

SLAUGHTERING THE CHEYENNES.

THE INDIANS DETERMINED TO DIE RATHER THAN SURRENDER—DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 23.—Couriers arrived this morning confirming the news, received late last night, of the battle between Capt. Wessells' command, consisting of four companies of the Third Cavalry, and the escaped Cheyennes, yesterday morning. Trails were discovered leading in the direction of the large range of hills about 18 miles north-west of Bluff Station, a distance of 40 miles from this post, and were followed by Capt. Wessells until he was within three miles of the hills, where he halted and formed skirmish lines. All four companies were deployed as skirmishers, Company F, Lieut. Baxter, moving from the south to the north-east side, Company H, Capt. Wessells, directly opposite. Company E, Capt. Lawson, closed in at the mouth of the ravine, where the Indians had intrenched themselves, and Company A moved to their rear, thus hemming them in on all sides, leaving no possible avenue of escape.

The Indians had placed themselves in a deep wash-out, keeping under cover. As soon as the skirmishers were within 150 yards of the savages' stronghold, the latter opened fire, killing Sergt. Taggart and Privates Brown and Nelson, of Company A, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounding Private Dubois, of Company H. Notwithstanding the dreadful volley poured into the troops, they steadily advanced, and when within 25 yards of the savages' position, fire was opened on all sides with terrible effect. At this moment Capt. Wessells, leading his company and loudly cheering them forward, received a slight scalp wound from a pistol in the hands of one of the Cheyennes, rendering him completely insensible. Lieut. Chase, of Company A, seeing the commanding officer fall, rushed forward instantly, seized Capt. Wessells and carried him beyond the range of the enemy's fire. Then, dashing at the head of his own company, he led the men to the very edge of the washout, where they fought the enemy with unabated fury. Meanwhile, Capt. Wessells, having regained consciousness, again came to the front, and seeing the ground strewn with the dead bodies of the savages, implored his men to cease firing, with a view to getting the remaining Cheyennes to surrender, but the latter stubbornly refused, and rushed at the troops with formidable hunting knives, having expended all their ammunition. They seemed determined not to surrender, but before they had advanced many paces a volley was fired by the troops, killing most of them. Companies F and E were in bad positions to accomplish much, while Col. Evans, with B and D Companies, remained on the opposite bluff from where Capt. Wessells started, and, not knowing the position of Wessells' command, arrived too late for action.

At the cessation of the firing the dead bodies of 23 Indians were found in rifle-pits occupied by them. This number included 17 warriors, four squaws, and two papooses. Nine remained, of whom one warrior and five squaws were more or less wounded, and three squaws were unhurt. Of the troops only the three already mentioned were killed, and Capt. Wessells and one private of his company wounded. The latter cannot live. Ambulances left here at an early hour this morning to bring in the dead and wounded, and are now moving back slowly. They are expected here with the troops to-morrow afternoon.

RENO AT THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY—WHITTAKER PROPOSES TO TAKE THE CASE BEFORE THE SENATE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—From the evidence of Lieut. Varnum in the Reno inquiry to-day, it was gathered that Gen. Custer must have kept himself informed and known that Reno's men were standing on the defensive. It was the witness' idea at the time that Custer had either been outnumbered like Reno or had gone down the river to join Terry, who was coming up.

Dr. R. H. Porter, who was Acting Assistant Surgeon under Custer, and was with Reno's battalion, was next put on the stand. From his testimony it seems that he also understood that Custer was expected to support Reno. The Adjutant had told Reno that Custer was coming along when Benteen was seen approaching after Reno had got to the hill. The men supposed at first that it was Custer coming to their relief.

Frederick Whittaker, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who makes the charges of cowardice against Major Reno, which are now being investigated, arrived here last night to give his testimony. He says he has come to Chicago "solely in the hope of securing justice for the memory of Gen. Custer, by bringing to light the whole truth about the battle of the Little Big Horn and the campaign in which the General met his death. Since I have been here I have become satisfied that the scope of the present inquiry and the orders by which the court is limited are too narrow to insure the revelation of all the facts bearing on the question of who is responsible for the Custer disaster. I have, therefore, made application for a further and fuller investigation to the highest tribunal of the country—the Senate of the United States—and private letters from Washington assure me that this application will, in all probability, soon be granted." Mr. Whittaker has heretofore publicly charged Capt. Benteen with a disobedience of orders on that day, in that he did not move more quickly to Custer's support as ordered. He now says he is satisfied that Benteen is wholly blameless for the disaster of the Little Big Horn. He makes this correction in justice to the living and the dead.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Settle sentenced the Brevard County Canvassing Board, convicted of making a false return of the election. Lee, the County Clerk, was sentenced to three years, and Wright and Johns, Sheriff and Justice, respectively, to one year each in the Albany Penitentiary. Lee is also a State Senator from Brevard County. All other election cases have been continued to the May term of court.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S RULERS.

TESTIMONY OF WHITE AND COLORED REPUBLICANS AS TO INTIMIDATION AND BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—The first witness before the Teller committee to-day was C. C. Hayne, a colored Republican, who testified to the beating of Freeman, the stuffing of ballot-boxes at the Palmetto Engine-house, and the rejection of colored voters in the Eighth Ward.

J. J. Young, a colored Republican, who was Supervisor at the Thirty-two Mile House poll, testified that when the ballot-box was opened an excess of 341 ballots was found, all of which were Democratic tissue tickets; the surplus votes were drawn out, and all but five were Republican votes. The witness saw only two tissue tickets voted. He testified that tissue tickets had been used by the Republicans at primary elections in Charleston years ago.

Samuel Lee, a colored Republican, from Sumter, testified that early in the canvass, at a precinct meeting at Swimming Pens, he was given notice that no organization of the Republican Party would be allowed there; the witness persisted, and 20 armed white men threatened to shoot him, and then rode off. He described the interference of the Democrats with the Republican Convention at Sumter, when there was a disturbance, but nobody was hurt. He next described the Rafting Creek meeting, where the Democrats insisted on being heard, and told him that if he did not call the meeting to order he would be taken back to Sumter; he was knocked down, taken in a buggy to Sumter, and told that if he would not promise not to call another Republican meeting in the county he would be killed. At the Hampton meeting he was ill-treated for asking Gov. Hampton a question, but Hampton rescued him. The meeting on Oct. 12 was described at length, the witness claiming that the Democrats had cannon to intimidate the negroes, and that one of the guns was loaded with ten-penny nails; the election was quiet, but there were 215 names more on the Democratic poll-list than there were on the list kept by the witness. These votes, he claimed, were tissue tickets which had been voted in the large Democratic ballots; the extra names on the list he was told were taken from the Auditor's books. On cross-examination the witness testified that he was a candidate for Congress in opposition to the regular Republican ticket in 1874, and during the canvass had charged the Republicans with fraud, corruption, and intimidating the negroes; he admitted that he was not present at the meeting of Oct. 12, and that loaded anvils were often fired off to make a noise at political meetings; he knew that it had been proposed to hold a joint meeting on Oct. 12.

J. H. Stewart, colored, school-teacher, was called, and corroborated the testimony of Lee as to the Rafting Creek meeting, the meeting on Oct. 12 and the fraudulent voting at the election with tissue tickets. On cross-examination he admitted that both he and Lee had made speeches at Rafting Creek without interruption, and that it was known before Oct 12 that a Democratic meeting was to be held at Sumter on that day; the Democratic meeting was held at the depot, some distance from the Republican meeting; he heard no shots fired during the day; he heard that leading Democrats did their best to prevent a difficulty.

T. J. Coghlan, white, Republican, age 76, was called. He spoke at the Republican meeting on Oct. 12; he never recognized Hampton as Governor, and considered him an imbecile; after the meeting he called the Republicans together at the Court-house to keep them out of trouble; the Democrats threatened to kill him; some "Red Shirts" approached him and he drew his pistol and kept them off. The witness corroborated the testimony of Lee and Stewart as to the election.

At the invitation of Collector Baldwin the Teller committee this afternoon visited the points of interest in Charleston Harbor on the revenue cutter Moccasin. The members disembarked at Fort Sumter, and attentively examined the plan and site of the national jetties now in process of construction, with which it was evident they were favorably impressed.

PENNSYLVANIA ADMINISTRATION.

A COMPLIMENT TO EX-GOV. HARTRANFT—A WILD THEORY AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY IN APPOINTING THE NEW CABINET.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.—Gov. Hoyt to-day appointed ex-Gov. Hartranft to be Major-General of the National Guard. Upon the official announcement of the appointment in the Senate, that body went into executive session, and unanimously confirmed it. This is an unusual compliment, and must be gratifying to the distinguished soldier thus honored, as, under the rule, executive appointments must lie over, and a single objection would have prevented the suspension of the rule. Speaker Long to-day announced the standing committees of the House. Those of the Senate were announced yesterday, so that both branches are fully organized for the serious business of the session.

Gov. Hoyt has not yet announced the names of his Secretary of State and Attorney-General, and it is stated that he will not do so before Monday. Much interest is felt in political circles in the State, although the long delay has served to abate somewhat public interest in the matter. It is stated on excellent authority that the first tender of the Secretaryship was made to Gen. James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte. Gen. Beaver was at first inclined to accept the offer, but, having an ambition for something higher, he finally yielded to the advice of friends, and declined the proffered honor. A Philadelphia afternoon paper to-day contained a statement that Gov. Hoyt, who was in that city last night, had decided to make M. S. Quay his Secretary of State. Immediately upon this statement becoming known in this city, Mr. Quay was visited by a reporter, to whom he said that there was no truth in the statement; that he had not been appointed, and that the matter had not yet been settled.

While on the subject of the Pennsylvania Cabinet, it may be well to mention a somewhat startling theory, at least to Pennsylvanians, which was suggested to-night by a gentleman who for several years has been intimately associated with public affairs in this State. According to this theory, the delay in the appointment of the new Cabinet is the first phase in a contest between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its rivals, the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading. It will be remembered that the losses of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the riots of 1877 aggregated about $6,000,000. No one for a moment imagines that the company can ever secure compensation for its destroyed property from Allegheny and the other places where the losses occurred. Pittsburg and most of the other places involved are already so heavily burdened with debt as to experience difficulty in meeting their payments of interest. To ask them to assume the $6,000,000 of losses would be a waste of time. Therefore, some other source of reimbursement must be found, and what source so accessible as the State Treasury? In fact, it is asserted that a bill providing for the payment of these losses by the State is being prepared. To further this scheme the railroad company desires the assistance of Mr. Quay as Secretary of State. The railroad influence in Gov. Hoyt's portion of the State, (that of the Lehigh Valley and the Reading Companies,) acting in the interest of Vanderbilt, are striving to prevent Quay's appointment, in the hope of defeating the scheme mentioned and thereby crippling the great Pennsylvania rival of the trunk lines connecting New-York and the West.

This theory may be pronounced wild and visionary by persons interested, but no one pretends to doubt that an attempt will be made to saddle the riot losses, actual and constructive, on the State. This promises to be the most interesting question the Legislature will have to act upon this session.

FOUND DYING BY THE TRACK.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 23.—Walter S. Blair, a member of the Reyburn Club, of Philadelphia, who attended the inauguration ceremonies, took the 11 o'clock train last night for home. This morning he was found lying by the road, near the steel works, a few miles east of this city, with severe injuries in the head and other parts of the body. He was brought to this city and placed in the hospital, where he now lies in an unconscious condition. The doctors say he cannot recover. He will leave a wife, having been married only a few months ago.

KILLED BY A COLLISION.

QUEBEC, Jan. 23.—A collision occurred on the Levis and Kennebec Railway, near St. Anselme, at noon to-day between a passenger train and an engine that was opening the road. A second-class car of the passenger train was telescoped by a platform car. One passenger, J. B. Lafamme, was instantly killed; Dr. Morrissette had his leg cut off, and another passenger was badly hurt.

AN UNWORTHY OFFICE-HOLDER.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 23.—The case of W. Fisk Townsend, of Sussex, Clerk of the Peace, against whom charges of immorality and neglect of duty were preferred before the Legislature by his bondsmen, was settled to-day, when a joint resolution was passed removing him from office. Townsend pleaded guilty to the charges.

THE ELECTORAL INQUIRY.

ST. MARTIN ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

GEN. BUTLER MAKES ANOTHER EXPLANATION REGARDING THE CIPHER DISPATCHES—THE COMMITTEE DECIDE TO HAVE THEM LITHOGRAPHED—TILDEN TO BE EXAMINED—ST. MARTIN REPEATS HIS RECANTATION UNDER OATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—When the Potter committee was called to order this morning, Gen. Butler stated that he had seen in a morning newspaper a story to the effect that he had at one time last Summer missed the cipher dispatches from his desk, and for a time feared they were lost. He continued that "if he had ever made any such statement he must have been drunk or crazy." What he had stated was directly the contrary, and was to show how impossible it was for any one to have obtained the telegrams after they came into his possession. An unimportant witness was then examined, and the committee went into executive session, and sat with closed doors for more than an hour. Nearly all of this secret meeting was devoted to a discussion of how the cipher telegrams were to be disposed of. Gen. Butler stated that he was willing to surrender them, but must have a receipt for them from the committee and a guarantee that they should be printed. This gave rise to some discussion as to future identification of handwriting in case of the loss of the originals or dispute as to their identity, and it was finally proposed to have them photo-lithographed, under the direction of Gen. Butler and Mr. Morrison, for the use of the committee, before they are exhibited or an attempt made to have them translated. This will be done at once, and Gen. Butler will absent himself from the committee to see that the work is performed as rapidly as possible. It is believed that the Florida dispatches will be ready on Monday next. In addition to this business it was decided to call the witness St. Martin, and he was accordingly sworn. His testimony is given below.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Immediately upon the assembling of the Potter Investigating Committee this morning, Gen. Butler rose to a personal explanation, and read a statement from the Washington *Post* to the effect that the cipher dispatches were in his possession all of last Summer, and that at one time he missed them from his desk. He said that if he made a statement such as that he must have been drunk or insane. [Laughter.] On the contrary, what he did say was to show the impossibility that the dispatches in the *Tribune* came from him, and in this statement he was borne out by another member of the committee.

Mr. Hiscock—Yes, and I had good reason to believe that telegrams were copied for the *Tribune* before they came into your hands.

Mr. Zeline Moss, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and formerly private Secretary to Acting Vice-President Ferry, was then called to the stand. He stated that in 1876 the Electoral certificates for the various States came into his hands; he remembered the burlesque certificate from Louisiana called the Smith certificate; it was canvassed without objection; he did not know what became of it; he last saw it in the hands of the official tellers; he did not remember that there had been any demand for it.

At this point the committee decided to hold a secret session.

MR. BUTLER AND THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

The secret session lasted about two hours, at the end of which time the doors were reopened, and the Chairman said: "About these two gentlemen we have had this morning, do you intend to keep them under the bar of secrecy or otherwise?"

Mr. Butler—[illegible]

The Chairman—Yes, and Mr. Reed.

Mr. Butler—You may give them as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Reed—I do not object either. [Laughter.]

The resolution of Gen. Butler is as follows:

Resolved, That the committee receive from Mr. Butler the cipher dispatches which he shall present to them, and that the Clerk be directed, in connection with some person whom Mr. Butler shall designate, to make a complete inventory of dispatches so received in duplicate, and certify to the same, one copy to be preserved for the use of the committee, and one given to Mr. Butler; that all cipher dispatches so received shall be printed for the committee; that, unless hereafter otherwise ordered, before any of the originals or copies are given out for publication, they shall be submitted to an expert, to be chosen by the committee, who shall be sworn to make a faithful transcription of, and decipher the same according to his best knowledge, skill, and ability, and that he will not allow any of the cipher dispatches given to him to be given to any person, or given out for publication, nor any of the dispatches or any supposed translation without previous agreement obtained from the committee so to do; and he will return to the committee all printed sheets and telegrams committed to him with such translations as he shall make, receiving from the committee such reasonable sum for his work as the committee may judge proper.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

MR. TILDEN TO BE EXAMINED.

Mr. Reed then offered the following:

Whereas, Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, in his place in the House, after alleging that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has been charged with the cipher dispatches, has demanded that Mr. Tilden have an opportunity to face his accusers before a competent tribunal; therefore,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution and of the resolution directing this committee to investigate the cipher dispatches be sent to Mr. Tilden, and that Mr. Tilden be allowed to be represented by counsel in the same manner and under the same limitations as a person arraigned under the ordinary resolution constituting this committee.

Mr. Reed remarked that he offered this resolution in good faith, and not in any partisan spirit. The resolution was accepted.

ST. MARTIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Cox moved that, in compliance with the request in behalf of Secretary Sherman contained in the letter of Mr. Shellabarger of the 11th inst., S. H. St. Martin be called and sworn, and that an examination be made in the nature of a cross-examination on behalf of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Springer proposed as a substitute the following:

Whereas, One S. H. St. Martin has been subpoenaed as a witness, and is now in attendance; and,

Whereas, An ex parte affidavit, signed by him, has been brought to the knowledge of the committee by Mr. Sherman, to the effect that his testimony before the sub-committee in New-Orleans was false; and,

Whereas, An opportunity has been given Mr. Sherman to recall the said St. Martin, and he has failed to do so; therefore

Resolved, That the witness be discharged from further attendance before the committee.

The Chairman remarked that he agreed with Mr. Cox that no one should be responsible for producing St. Martin, or for his truth or credibility.

Mr. Hiscock proposed the following as an amendment:

Whereas, S. H. St. Martin, a witness examined by a sub-committee of this committee, (and their employe,) has made an affidavit to the effect that his previous testimony is false; therefore

Resolved, That he be called by this committee and examined touching said affidavit, and the truth thereof.

Mr. Springer asked that the preamble be divided from the resolution, but this was not allowed.

Mr. Hiscock's amendment was accepted on a division as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Cox. When offered as a substitute the following gentlemen voted for it: Messrs. Potter, (Chairman,) Hiscock, Reed, Cox, Butler, Blackburn, Stenger, and McMahon; against it, Messrs. Springer and Morrison.

ST. MARTIN CALLED TO THE WITNESS-STAND.

The Chairman then called S. H. St. Martin, who stated that he was the Deputy Marshal of Donaldsonville, 18 miles from New-Orleans; while the sub-committee were at New-Orleans he gave evidence before them, but afterward repented of having given false evidence and determined to expose those who had induced him to do so; he told his intention to several persons; he never hid it; he first told Mr. Maddox, and Mr. Carter, and afterward Gov. Hahn and Mr. John Ray; then he met with a man named Joe, whose other name he did not know, and was introduced to Judge Marks; it was a long time before the latter would have anything to do with the matter, but at length he did so, and witness drew up an affidavit which was given to Mr. Shellabarger, at Washington, by Mr. Marks.

The Chairman—Why did you not make the affidavit at Donaldsonville? A.—I do not know; there were certainly men there who could draw up an affidavit; I did not expect to get anything for it; I did not ask for anything, so far as the affidavit was concerned.

Q.—What did you ask for? A.—Well, Sir, my expenses were paid to Washington; I received $30 from Marks and $10 from Gov. Hahn, making $40 altogether; I had $60 before I came here; I did not receive this as pay for the affidavit; I had no understanding with Marks that he was to get me a position; I did not want one; my present place is worth $75 or $80 a month; before I came to Washington I asked Mr. Ray for a letter to Mr. Shellabarger; he gave me one, and as soon as I arrived here I called and gave the letter to Mr. Fitkin, who handed it to Mr. Shellabarger; the latter said he would rather have nothing to do with me; afterward I asked Marks what he had done with my affidavit, and he replied that he had handed it to Mr. Sherman.

Q.—While the committee was at New-Orleans were you sworn after Dula? A.—Yes, and contra-

dicted him in everything he said; I was called by Mr. Gibson.

Q.—Before you were examined, did Mr. Stenger—Witness (interrupting)—No, Sir, Mr. Stenger—

Q.—Please hear the question; did Mr. Stenger ask if what Dula was saying was true? A.—No, Sir; nobody did; of course, I knew it was true, although I contradicted it; I never knew anything of this business before I went on the stand; when I had been examined $450 was handed to me in a scrap of paper; I took it to them, but returned it afterward to Mr. Gibson and Mr. Weber; I told them I was going to expose them, and Mr. Weber tried to "fix me" to go before the committee at Atlantic City, but I refused.

Q.—Your affidavit says that you were instructed by Mr. Stenger to report "not found" when you had any subpoenas to serve upon Republican witnesses? A.—It was not Mr. Stenger, but Mr. Maddox; it is a mistake, and I altered it as soon as I saw it in the newspapers.

The witness then stated how, when acting as Sergeant-at-Arms of the committee, he had returned 12 or 13 subpoenas, with the report, "not found;" he did so on instructions from Mr. Maddox; in all these cases they were witnesses who were Republicans, or whom he was unable to "fix up" to testify as Maddox desired.

The witness was next examined with regard to the telegrams sent in his name to Carter and Gibson. Weber, he said, told him that Gibson and Maddox had promised him $10,000 in cash and guaranteed that his alleged defalcation as Treasurer of the West Feliciana School Board should be squared. The telegrams in witness' name were signed by him for Weber, who promised to hold himself responsible for everything that occurred.

Q.—And yet you were going to expose himself over the country? A.—Yes; he knew what I would say before the committee, and thought that by getting me to write these telegrams he would bring me down; I do not know that they were satisfied about my making the statement that Gibson had bought me, but I know that neither Weber nor Maddox nor Gibson would care to make an enemy of me; why, I could get $50 or $60 from them at any time; they kept me all the time and paid my board bills.

Q.—After signing those telegrams for Weber asking for money, did you never send any similar requests for yourself? A.—No; I did not want anything; I had returned their $450 before that.

Q.—Were all the telegrams placed in the envelope with your affidavit? A.—All except one, which was from Gibson; the telegram told me that he was to be forced into buying testimony by threats or blackmailing; this was in answer to a telegram from Weber calling him a thief and a scoundrel, and stating that he ought to be put in the Penitentiary.

Q.—Now, when did it strike you that you had been doing wrong by giving such evidence as that told by you before this committee? A.—When Gov. Cox was examining me; he gave me a pretty close examination, and if he had kept on a bit longer he would have found it all out; that satisfied me that I should not do to go on the stand any more.

Q.—Suppose you had been able to give perfectly satisfactory answers to Gov. Cox, you would not have come to that opinion? A.—Yes, Sir, I should; I saw that when on the stand it is very easy to tell the truth, but not very easy to stick to a lie.

Q.—Then Gov. Cox got the best of you? A.—No, I think I kept even with him; you would not go on the stand and let anybody get the best of you, would you? [Laughter.] I think if a man goes on the stand to testify to anything, why, if he goes into lying, he must lie right through; otherwise he should let it alone.

Q.—Now, if you wanted to expose this lying, why did you not write about it to somebody—to John Sherman, or anybody—instead of spending a month in New-Orleans trying to persuade Mr. Morris Marks to take your statement? A.—Well, Sir, I don't know; I want nothing but what is straight; if I have done anything that is not straight, I should like it to be shown up; I have got as clear a conscience as any man around this table. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, you began by telling Maddox and Carter that you had perjured yourself for them, and would not do it any more, and they discharged you. A.—I was discharged, but cannot say that was the reason.

Q.—And after that they paid you $25 to $50 to keep you still? A.—Yes, they did; they did not think that I would expose them after all.

Q.—You received $450 to swear to a lie, and thereupon you do the swearing but return the money. Then you tell them you are going to expose them. What do you get for that? A.—Nothing, Sir.

Q.—You do it for conscience sake. When you came here did you enter into negotiations with anybody as to being paid? A.—No, Sir; I have never thought of such a thing; I do not remember going to a gentleman's room and saying I was out of money; that the Republicans were playing with me, and that I was not to be played with unless something was done for me; that if they did not help me I should contradict my affidavit. No, Sir. The boot was on the other leg. Somebody came to me; that was Mr. Maddox; I have not received a cent since I came here, and have not complained about it.

Mr. Potter then cross-examined him upon the evidence tendered by the witness at New-Orleans, taking the questions almost seriatim as they stood, and requesting the witness to point out those which were true. A great part of his former evidence was declared by St. Martin to be entirely false, and given on instigation of Gibson and Maddox. This part of the examination was not concluded when Gen. Butler suggested that the examination should be adjourned. The remainder of the sitting was passed in secret session.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

On the evening of Dec. 18 Frederick Feist and Philip Schlopp, both butchers, met in Schroeder's beer-saloon, No. 133 Division-street, and drank pretty freely. Schlopp became annoyed at Feist's neglect in not asking him to join him in a drink, and asked if he was not to be treated. Feist made no reply, but finished his drink and left the place, returning to his work in the provision store at Nos. 135 and 137 Division-street. Thither he was followed by Schlopp, who, in his drunken rage, sought satisfaction for the insult which he supposed had been offered him. While Feist was engaged in scraping brands from a provision-barrel Schlopp stole behind him and pushed him over. Feist recovered himself swiftly, and warned his assailant to desist. Schlopp declined to take the timely advice, but staggered toward Feist as if about to strike him. Thereupon Feist struck him on the head with the sharp scraper which he held in his hand, felling him to the ground and inflicting a wound from the effects of which Schlopp subsequently died in the New-York Hospital. Feist was arrested, and was placed on trial for homicide by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in General Sessions, yesterday. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to mercy, and Judge Gildersleeve, in view of the palliating circumstances in the case, imposed the mitigated penalty of one year in the Penitentiary.

PROF. NEWBERRY ON GOLD AND SILVER.

Prof. J. S. Newberry, of the School of Mines of Columbia College, delivered last evening, in Steinway Hall, the fifth lecture of the present course before the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He took for his subject "Gold and Silver in the Past and Future," and pointed out the gold and silver districts of this continent upon a large canvas map. The Professor reviewed the history of gold and silver from the time of primitive man to the present, and gave much information regarding the various means of discovering the precious metals, and where they are found. He believed that the quantity will not decrease, for new fields will undoubtedly be discovered in Africa which will replace those of this country when the latter have been worked out. After his lecture, Prof. Newberry gave some interesting magic-lantern views of gold mining in California. It was announced that the next lecture of the course will be delivered Feb. 6 in the same hall by William Allen Butler, who will speak on "Our Great Metropolis; Its Growth, Mismanagement, and Needs." Tickets can be obtained from members of the society without charge.

CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENSES.

Detectives Kenna and Ferris, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested William A. Ellis, who is charged with having swindled a leather firm in Texas out of $4,000 worth of hides by fraudulent representations. He obtained, it is alleged, by means of a forged order, the goods from Hollis & Abbot, commission merchants, of No. 110 Pearl-street, agents for the owners of the hides, who live in Dallas, Texas. The arrest was made on a dispatch from the Sheriff of Dallas, Texas, received by Superintendent Walling several days ago, which stated that Ellis had been indicted by the Grand Jury for false pretenses. Ellis was brought to the Central Office, where he was locked up. He sent for a lawyer, and was allowed to have a long interview with him. During the afternoon he was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court and remanded until to-morrow.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Antonio N. I. Peres and John Shaw were fellow-passengers on the steam-ship City of Rio de Janeiro, on the voyage from Brazil to this port, in December last. On Dec. 19 the steamer was lying in the harbor of St. Thomas, and Peres and Shaw concluded to visit the town while the ship was coaling and taking in cargo. They quarreled while ashore in respect to the payment of the fare of the negro boatman who took them from the ship to the jetty. On their return to the ship the quarrel was renewed, and Shaw says that Peres thrust an umbrella into his eye, causing serious injury to that organ, and likely to impair the other eye through sympathy. Yesterday Peres was arrested on a charge of assault on the high seas. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him to bail in the sum of $500 to appear for examination.

MARINE NOTES.

Capt. Russell, of the schooner R. L. Russell, which arrived from Jacksonville yesterday, reports that at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening last he struck what was supposed to be a sunken wreck. He was then sailing in 10 fathoms of water, between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, but, although his vessel struck heavily, she was not materially injured.

The ship L. L. Sturges, which arrived from London yesterday, passed the schooner Ada L. off Hatteras on Jan. 17. That vessel had lost her main boom, but was making the best of her way to the northward.

MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Harry Madden, a sailor, was instantly killed at 12 o'clock last night in the drinking-saloon No. 12 Oliver-street, by John Smith, the keeper of the place. Madden was quarreling just before he was killed. Smith was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

A GLANCE OVER EUROPE.

THE BURNING QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

BELOW THE SURFACE OF AFGHAN AFFAIRS—A FEW ERRORS CORRECTED—THE LITTLE TROUBLE IN TUNIS—VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE FRENCH SITUATION—AGITATIONS IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1879.

My letters must of necessity be pieces of patch-work, as there is no coherence, even indirectly, between any of the questions now agitating the European world, whose barometer is the Stock Exchanges and the Paris Bourse. First in order comes Afghanistan, but as it is probable that this Old World will be henceforth indebted to American enterprise for all light upon the mysterious doings north of the Hindu Kush, I shall do little more than call attention to the fact of having ventured three months ago to express opinions of the situation absolutely identical with those ascribed by the Herald's correspondent to the Governor of Tashkend. The British press is indignant that Gen. Kauffman should presume even to hint at the possibility of a repulse of the Anglo-Indian forces, but forgets that, although it spends a vast deal of money on its reporters, these gentlemen may be prevented, either by staff regulations or by reasons of policy, in other words, by a natural desire to be on good terms at head-quarters, from telling the truth when this truth is not flattering to the national vanity; and that, among the strong contingent of literary Mamelukes, there is not one who is capable of appreciating the value, or even of describing intelligently, any military operation. The idea that important information might possibly be gleaned elsewhere than within the British lines was scouted by those who asserted that "all the fighting would be along the British front," not reflecting that to have a "British front" at all, there must be a corresponding "Afghan front," behind which events of extreme gravity might pass. Then, too, there was a false idea about Russia's unwillingness to allow communications to be forwarded through her channels, entirely ignoring the complaisance shown in Bulgaria, where long chronicles of Russian defeats, with all the ill-natured commentaries and prognostics of philo-Turkish reporters were never interfered with until one individual violated his pledge and brought down suspicion upon the entire clan. Nobody cares at St. Petersburg whether Afghanistan be or be not speedily conquered by the English, and Russia is not likely to raise a hand in favor of the fugitive Shere Ali, if so be that he is a fugitive. She has attained her object, which was simply the creation of a state of affairs such that, without spending a ruble or firing a shot, she has made it impossible for England to detach a single regiment of her Anglo-Indian Army to take part in any future conflict on European soil.

John Bull is slow in his awakening from his dreams, but, when he does find out a deception, he gives full vent to his wrath, first against those who caused, and then against those who have kept him in ignorance of, his disasters or his failures. Just now he can only nurse himself into the belief of victory upon the faith of official dispatches of the nature of that native officer's report announcing the utter collapse of Afghan resistance and the decomposition of the Afghan forces. But Yakoob Khan's arrival at Jalalabad was also officially proclaimed some weeks ago, although, since then, this distinguished foreigner has never been seen, either there or at any other British outpost. Official, too, were Lord Lytton's telegrams, reproduced in the Blue Book, when Gen. Abramoff was confounded with the Russian Envoy at Kabul, a mistake afterward corrected by the Viceroy, upon representations made from St. Petersburg. In short, the Anglo-Indian Government can get no direct information, and it is forced to rely upon "intelligent contrabands," who feel that, if they want to keep their employment and be well paid for it, they must try to please their employers by always bringing in good news and glad tidings of great joy to those who are heartily sick of the whole business. The Tashkend dispatch and some private information, which, if not obtained at the fountain head, is not altogether unworthy of credence, lead me to consider Major Gholam's communication as unusually inaccurate. The Ameer has not, it seems, been driven from his capital by any revolution, as was pretended, but has gone to Russia to solicit her protection, after releasing Yakoob Khan, for whose sequestration there no longer exists any pretext since the death of Shere Ali's favorite son, to whom he desired to leave the Afghan sceptre. And in the matter of the treasure said to be carried away, in one part of the dispatch, and to be still in Kabul, in another, the Viceroy's agent is contradictory, while he is altogether at sea about its value, which is known to be of 7 crores, not of 70 lacs, of rupees, just 10 times as great as has been officially stated, or, in our money, about $35,000,000; quite enough, if judiciously expended, to buy up every native soldier in the British ranks. However, it is quite unnecessary for me to continue to write about these Asiatic affairs, about which Americans, if at all interested therein, will be posted far better than any one here, until they have entirely passed into the domain of ancient history.

The Bey of Tunis manifests an intention to eat humble pie, and offers to send one of his Aides-de-Camp to Paris with explanations, but is informed that this satisfaction is insufficient, nothing being considered acceptable except excuses to the French Consul-General, the dismissal of three functionaries implicated in the trespass on M. De Sancy's property, and an international examination of the questions on which the Tunisian authorities and the aforesaid Sancy are at variance. The note to this effect communicated by M. Waddington is threatening, but, although two or three iron-clads are anchored in the Tunisian harbor, or rather because they are anchored there, no powder will be burned on this occasion. This is not the first time that the Sancy concession has given trouble. It was originally granted to a kind of joint-stock company composed of the present titulary, Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse, a brother of the notorious Mme. De Solms, and one of our own countrywomen—Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds—whose success in the official world of 1867 was so brilliant. The first fruits of the enterprise—the establishment of a stud for crossing English and African breeds of horses—were very encouraging, but the partners quarreled on a question of administration, only settled in 1874 by a decision of the Supreme Court of Aix, which has jurisdiction in all cases arising from dispute between Frenchmen in the Barbary States and the Levant. Mrs. Ronalds and Count De Sancy were then confirmed in their rights for a term of 99 years, and, although columns have been written on the subject of the present aggressive interference, no one has even attempted to assign its cause.

Far more interesting is the question of the lately-decided Senatorial elections, about which the British press is disposed to be congratulatory, and the German press to be ominously silent. That across the channel people should be satisfied with a result whose consequences may be to put a rival manufacturer in coventry is quite natural, but there is much disappointment because the German colossus elects to be reticent until the foreign policy of the new régime and its possible influence upon German institutions shall have been developed. Only the Gazette de l'Allemagne du Nord deigns to express an opinion, adding to this what may be called by him who can and will read between the lines, a word of caution and advice. The French Republic is informed that it has reached its apogee, and that it may succeed in maintaining its position, provided its directing principles remain in conformity with the reserve and moderation lately professed by M. Gambetta, and that it bear in mind how much the consolidation of republican institutions owes to foreign benevolence. "Let us hope," continues the Berlin journal, "that this splendid victory won by the Republicans will not make them forget that the Empire did not keep its promises of peace, also set forth in its initial programme, and that the constant agitation concerning Alsace and Lorraine is beginning to attract attention at the imperial court, where the [illegible] tone of certain articles in the Moniteur is not viewed with satisfaction." Of the commentaries of French journalism little can be said; all the so-called Liberal organs are joyful or vituperative, according to their coloring—the Journal des Débats, the Temps, and the République Française continuing to recommend only dignified exultation, while the Rappel and others of the same stamp are disposed to be insolently threatening to the vanquished, foreshadowing such general ostracism and such sweeping radical reforms that decent people, if timorous, will commence to set their houses in order, so as to be able to take up their residence in foreign parts at 24 hours' notice. The Conservative papers differ widely in their utterances, and although these have no real influence on the masses, with whom alone now lies the solution of the coming "difficulties," it may be interesting to note that the Français, the Gazette de France, and the Patrie consider the 5th January as the "inauguration of an era of social disorder and anarchy," while the Soleil, the Liberté, the Constitutionnel, and the Moniteur content themselves with the reflection that the chosen candidates are not Extremists; that, perhaps, after all, life and property may not be in any imminent peril, and that, in any case, nothing can be done but watch and wait, until their adversaries, by mistakes and excesses, shall lose the confidence of the nation. This may, perchance, be a weary business, particularly as all parties, when in power, so weigh upon electors that an adverse vote is not readily obtained, and if the Republic ever should come to grief, its destroyers will be only the Republicans. The uncertainty of what will come afterward, if the Republic should fall, is her great safeguard, and may consolidate her institutions into a definite vitality, should her supporters not go wild and abuse their victory. Still, to consider the 10,000 votes polled on Sunday as a true gauge of the sympathies of 10,000,000 electors is going too far, when we remember that, since the imperial plebiscites, the nation has never been consulted as to its preferences for any particular form of government.

From letters received from Italy, I am inclined to think that the agitation in favor of the provincie irredente is again showing symptoms of eruption, and may yet cause trouble with the Austrians, where not only is there no tenderness felt for their turbulent neighbors, but where now and then is heard a hint that, if one of the two powers has a claim to rectify its frontiers, it is rather the Austrian Empire than the Italian Monarchy. Yet this is only a kind of argumentum ad nationem, a defense by an offensive demonstration, as with the prospect of another Bosnian campaign in the Spring, and the probabilities of a complication with Russia in a more or less distant future—the impecunious Hapsburgs will not seek a quarrel, even with so insignificant an enemy as Italy. The danger, if there be any danger, is in the Peninsula, where the Right, under the leadership of King Humbert, may think it good policy to take the initiative of a revenge which has long been the darling project of the Garibaldi school of patriots. To fight for the Trent and the Tyrol would be a splendid safety-valve for the revolutionary element, but it might be risky, as it would entail a similar movement concerning Nice and Savoy, for which the Caprera hero has been howling and whining alternately ever since their annexation to France. The treaty of Berlin is responsible for this outbreak in favor of Italia irredenta; the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina was displeasing to the Italians, who were temporarily calmed by the assurances of their statesmen that it had only been assented to on certain conditions, and are now indignant because the only compensation offered them is a promise to give guarantees that Italian interests shall not suffer in the Mediterranean nor in the Ægean, whereas, unfortunately, according to the opinion of the Italians, the question of Salonica cannot be settled without their consent. They are disposed to sell this at as high a price as possible. It is, however, understood that England is not kindly disposed to Italy, in any solution of this kind, as an increase of Austrian influence in the old Turkish Provinces might interfere with her own supremacy in the East, where she proposes to keep a positive monopoly in everything commercial, political, and financial. It is hard to say whether the Oriental-Roumelia difficulty is or is not shortly to be settled. One day the telegraph informs us that the Russians are rapidly evacuating their positions, and on the morrow we learn that they will not budge until Podgoritza be given up to the Montenegrins. As to Greece, no one knows, and certainly no one except M. Waddington cares, whether the frontiers ever be rectified, as no one has the slightest sympathy for either the Greeks or their Mussulman neighbors, but every one wishes that the Areopagus of Berlin were not so much like the Imperial Chambers at the time of the Diet of Westphalia, whose decisions, although supreme, could never find executors.

I think this exhausts my budget of "burning questions," as the press calls them, and that there is nothing left to tell except the renewed adjournment of the lottery drawing, now more or less fixed for the 26th of January, when it is supposed the operators will be sufficiently familiar with the wheels and cylinders, with which the Minister and consorts play every morning for an hour or two, perhaps to see if fraud be possible. Tickets, as I prophesied, have declined in value, and yesterday overstocked speculators sold below par.

FAST TIME IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 23.—The second day's meeting of the club was very largely attended, and the time in all the races was remarkably fast. The time made in the second heat of the first race is the best on record over this track. The first race—Bonaventure Stake, for 4-year olds, mile heats, entrance $25, $200 added by the club—had three starters. The first heat was won by Bergamot, Speculation second, Captain Erhard third. Time—1:46½. The second heat was won by Bergamot—with Erhard second and Speculation third—in 1:45¼. The second race, a mile dash, was a fast one. Four started, Egypt winning by a throat-latch, Beasiah second, Governor Hampton third, Leroy fourth. Time—1:46¼. The third race, mile heats, with five entries, but only four started, Bill Dillon being withdrawn on account of not being in condition to run. The first heat was won by Little Bob, with Jim Bell a good second, Hattie F. third, Rappahannock fourth. Time—1:47. In the second heat a splendid start was had and faster time made than in the first heat, Little Bob coming in first, Jim Bell second, Rappahannock third, Hattie F. fourth. Time—1:46½. The races will close on Saturday.

MRS. COBB'S NEW WITNESS.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Albert T. Baker, of this place, to-day stated to a representative of the New-London Telegram that, in the last of February or first of March, 1878, Charles H. Cobb, Jr., confidentially told her that he was in the habit of taking an arsenical preparation which a friend, who was a druggist, had prescribed for him. He added that Kate, his wife, did not know it, it would worry her to death. The friend referred to is believed to be Wesley Bishop, who was formerly a drug clerk. Mr. Thresher, of counsel for Mrs. Cobb, received a similar statement from Mrs. Baker, and will make it one of the means for securing a new trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CORRESPONDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Horace L. Hyde, brother of William Hyde, managing editor of the St. Louis Republican, was run over by a railroad train on the Missouri Pacific Road, near Bonnet's Mill, this morning and instantly killed. Mr. Hyde was a well-known newspaper reporter, and had been connected with most of the journals of this city at different times during several years past. He was the only regular newspaper correspondent with the Yellow Fever Relief Commission on the steamer Chambers, down the Mississippi River, last Summer.

BURIAL OF GEORGE S. HILLARD.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The funeral of Hon. George S. Hillard took place from the Church of Our Saviour, (Episcopal,) at Longwood, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. There was a large attendance of friends and relatives. The pall-bearers were Judge Lowell, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. Henry J. Bowditch, Hon. Peter W. Chandler, Hon. Henry W. Paine, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and J. Henry Hill, of Worcester. The remains were carried to Mount Auburn.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S BEQUESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The will of the late Bayard Taylor has just been admitted to probate in Chester County. He names John J. Pinkerton and Charles B. Lamborn as Executors. He bequeaths the sword of Schiller, presented to him by William Makepeace Thackeray, to be deposited in Schiller's house in Germany among the other relics of the poet. He leaves his unpublished writings to his wife and George H. Boker, President of the Union League of this city.

FINANCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Auditor has made his annual report on the State finances. The total estimated expenditures are $4,215,650; estimated revenues, $3,900,357 79; estimated deficit, $315,292 21. This is the smallest deficit reported since 1861. The outstanding loans represent $20,495,464 in sterling and $12,525,000 in bonds. The funded debt is as follows: Jan. 1, 1878, $33,220,464; Jan. 1, 1879, $33,020,464; decrease in 1878, $200,000.

FORT MCKINNEY, Jan. 23.—Private Ringer, Company D, Ninth Infantry, was shot and killed by a drunken soldier of the same company on Jan. 19.

THE MID-AIR RAILROADS.

RAPID TRANSIT ON THE EAST SIDE.

COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD—A RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF THE SECOND-AVENUE LINE.

A meeting of the People's Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last evening in Parepa Hall, Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held two weeks ago to wait upon the officers of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, in reference to the grievances and complaints of citizens as to its management. H. C. Robinson, Chairman of the committee, read a long report, in which he said that the committee had waited upon the officers of the road and suggested to them the importance of regularity in running trains, and that a large portion of the crowding at the stations arose from its absence; also, the enlargement of the platforms of the cars, the placing of a man to open the rear gate of all trains as they came to the stations, and the feasibility of having passengers enter at the head of the car and leave at the rear, thereby shortening the time consumed in egress and ingress. The committee say they dwelt strongly on the relief to be obtained by transferring the Grand Central passengers at Forty-second-street, thus making the Forty-second-street trains through trains, and the necessity of having heavier engines, so that the steep grades could be overcome more rapidly, and the starting from the stations quickened. They also suggested the desirability of five-cent fares for a longer time morning and evening, together with the absolute necessity for more frequent trains. The Superintendent and Vice-President, they say, went over their suggestions carefully, and in reply said that the irregularity of trains was owing to insufficient terminal facilities, and the width of the platforms is limited by the width of the doors. They admitted the advantages of stronger engines, and said that their new ones would be 3,000 pounds heavier than those now in use. They have carefully considered the subject of running short trains to Forty-second-street, and decided that it was not feasible to do so. They had, however, concluded to adopt the box system of collecting tickets, to put a third car on the Forty-second-street train, and give through passengers an opportunity to transfer at Thirty-fourth-street, thus increasing the carrying capacity of every third train one-third, and to that extent relieve the pressure. The subject of intermediate trains from Eighty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, and Forty-second streets was under consideration, and a plan was being elaborated to test the advantages of such a system. More trains will, the officers say, be put upon the road as soon as possible.

In conclusion, the committee say that, while they are willing that the company shall be liberally remunerated for their outlay, they demand that in their love of gain they shall not maintain a policy of economy which would deny to the public that accommodation and convenience which the Legislature intended to give. They therefore demand, first, that regularity of trains must be established, even if a Superintendent shall be necessary at each end of the line; second, the Forty-second-street train must be enlarged and made available for through passengers, even if it be necessary to discontinue the use of the street to the Grand Central Depot; third, more trains during the hours of low fares; and, fourth, as the New-York Elevated Road cannot carry all the passengers on the East Side, the speedy completion of the Metropolitan Road on Second-avenue.

An animated discussion followed the reading of the reports. Mr. Andrew Powell urged the importance of 5-cent fares day and night, from the Battery to Harlem, and Mr. H. C. Robinson contended that the question of fares was of minor importance. What is most wanted is a Superintendent who can start trains enough to carry all the passengers who want to ride. At present, when persons got on the platform at Eighty-fourth-street, they did not know whether they were destined to wait for a train five minutes or half an hour. He did not believe there was another railroad between here and San Francisco that would suffer such irregularity in the running of trains as the New-York Elevated had done. In his opinion, the demand should be for regular trains, clean, warm cars, and polite, obliging employes.

After further discussion, the report was adopted unanimously, after which Mr. Robinson introduced a preamble and series of resolutions, asking the Legislature not to pass the bill introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman Eidman, of the Tenth Assembly District of this City, prohibiting the construction of an elevated railroad east of Third-avenue. Another long discussion followed, which was opened by Mr. Miller, who thought property ought not to be taken without compensation. Mr. H. P. Allen contended that the question of compensation for damages was one which could not be computed, and that if such a principle was attempted it would prevent all public improvements in the future. Besides, property was not taken. Mr. H. P. Brooks and Mr. H. C. Robinson followed in the same strain, after which the resolutions were adopted. Mr. Powell wanted a committee appointed to wait upon the officers of the New-York Elevated Road and ask an extension of half an hour or an hour, night and morning, for 5-cent fares. Instead of putting the question, however, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

A BLOCKADE ON THIRD-AVENUE.

As engine No. 63 on the New-York Elevated Railway was on its way down Third-avenue yesterday morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, one of the valves of the cylinder on the right side of the locomotive gave way. The train, consisting of three cars, was then approaching the Fourteenth-street station, and ran by its own momentum to the station and was stopped to take on and let off passengers. The engineer then started the engine again, and for a few minutes there was a fearful twisting of the train, as the machinery of but one side of the locomotive was in working order. The absurd experiment of trying to run a train with 50 passengers on board with a broken engine, was then abandoned. The next train following came up, and the next foolish experiment was to compel this last engine to push the forward train with the broken engine and pull its own train, but this also was found impracticable, owing to the lightness of the locomotive. Some 20 minutes were thus lost, and then attempts were made to repair the broken engine on the track. Meantime the down track, nearly as far back as Forty-second-street, was occupied by trains which had run up but were unable to proceed. When the engineer in charge of engine No. 63 announced that it would take at least 20 minutes longer to fix the valve so that the train could be moved, many of the passengers, who had engagements on time down-town were obliged to descend from the station and take the Third-avenue horse cars to continue their journey. It was upward of half an hour before the train could be moved, and meantime there were hundreds of passengers on the trains that were blockaded between stations who could not get to the street from the track, and were obliged to wait over until the whole line was moved. Passengers who desired to go further down town, on leaving the Fourteenth-street station, asked for the return of their fares and offered to surrender their tickets, but the company's agent refused to return the fares on any tickets not purchased at that station.

THE NINTH-AVENUE ROAD.

The General Term of the Supreme Court was occupied yesterday by an action in which both sides were appellants. It was the suit of Frederick P. James against James A. Cowing and the New-York Elevated Railroad Company for the recovery of $22,500, the face value of 45 first mortgage bonds of the defunct West Side Elevated Patent Railway Company. Mr. Cowing, the plaintiff says, was the Trustee of the mortgage, which was for $1,000,000. There was also a small second mortgage on the property of the railway company. The corporation a third time became pressed for money, and negotiated a third mortgage for $250,000 with John F. Tracy, David Dows, E. W. Dunham, William S. Woodward, and William L. Scott. Cowing also became Trustee of this mortgage, which, the complainant alleges, was taken up by persons with whom he was in collusion. It was foreclosed, and the road was sold to the newly-formed New-York Elevated Railroad Company for $230,000, or $20,000 less than the mortgage, and subject to the prior mortgages. Subsequently the first mortgage, in which the plaintiff, James, was interested, was sold, and the road was bought in on account of the mortgage bondholders, by the defendant Cowing, for $750,000. Shortly afterward, it is alleged, Cowing, without proper authority, sold out the entire interest of these bondholders for $100,000 to the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. From the results of this sale each bondholder was entitled to receive about $49 for each $500 bond. The plaintiff refused to accept such a dividend, and brought suit against Cowing and the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, claiming that there had been collusion between them, as was indicated by the fact that Cowing became Secretary and Treasurer of the defendant corporation. James also claimed that Cowing was responsible, because it was his duty to have held the property bought in under the foreclosure of the first mortgage to await the formation of a new company by the bondholders; that he was not authorized to sell the property, and that his action in selling amounted to a wrongful conversion of it.

The case was tried in 1876, before Judge Larremore, at Special Term. Judgment was then given against Cowing for $22,500, but the company was relieved from liability. An appeal was taken by Cowing first, and then by James, who objects to having the New-York Elevated Railway relieved from liability. Decision was reserved.

A QUIET DAY AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—The Assembly sat for a short time this morning, and then adjourned for the week. The Senate finished its labors yesterday. The only matter of any interest brought to the notice of the House was a bill for the abolition of shoe-making in the State Prison. The committee heard argument on Wednesday evening, and yesterday reported the bill for further action by the House. It will be on the House calendar next Tuesday, and will probably provoke a warm debate. The passage by the House yesterday of the repeal of what is known as the Students' bill is a movement toward wiping from the statute book one of the smallest of the partisan acts of the last Legislature. The bill was specially designed to disfranchise the students in the colleges at New-Brunswick and Princeton, because they voted the Republican ticket. The repeal was passed by a vote of 37 to 21.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Thomas Jasper & Co.'s elevator at Quincy, Ill., was burned Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at $12,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The Irvine Mill, in St. Paul, Minn., having two runs of stone, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $10,000 on the mill and $1,500 on wheat. Insurance on all the property, $6,900.

A fire at St. Joseph, Mich., last night, destroyed Wells & Co.'s store-house and a large stock of baskets. The loss is estimated at $6,000; insured for $4,500.

Emerson & Stevens' scythe manufactory at West Waterville, Me., was burned last night. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

It appears from the French population tables drawn up from the returns of the census of December, 1876, that the foreigners resident in France numbered 801,700 persons, thus forming 2.17 per cent. of the total population. In 1851 the proportion was 1.06 per cent., and in 1861, 1.32 per cent. Of these 801,700 foreigners, 374,500 were Belgians, 59,500 Germans, 165,000 Italians, 62,500 Spaniards, 50,000 Swiss, and 30,000 English. The most striking fact shown by the tables is the relatively great number of adults in France and the small number of children. Whereas in England children under 15 years of age form about 36 per cent. of the population, and persons of above 15 years 63 per cent., in France the former number only 29 per cent. and the latter 71 per cent. The figures are as follows: Under 15 years, 10,068,000; from 15 to 60, 22,527,000; and over 60, 4,361,000. As regards the occupations of the French people, 18,968,000, or 53 per cent., are engaged in agriculture; 9,274,000, or 26 per cent., in manufacturing and similar industries; 3,837,000, or 14 per cent., in trades, and 1,231,000, or 4 per cent., in liberal professions; 2,150,000 being of no occupation. Of the agricultural population, 10,620,000 cultivate their own property; 5,708,000 are farmers, (métayers,) and 2,639,000 are laborers and gardeners. Of those engaged in other industries, 1,132,000 are devoted to manufacturing. The numbers of those engaged in the liberal professions are as follows: Religion, 229,600; Police, 567,500; public instruction, 123,600; law, 148,900; medicine, 141,800; art and science, 90,600.

WEST VIRGINIA DENYING CERTIFICATES.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 23.—The following resolution passed the West Virginia Senate to-day, and will doubtless pass the House:

Whereas, There have been put upon the market so-called West Virginia certificates, purporting to represent the indebtedness of this State to the Commonwealth of Virginia, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Legislature of West Virginia, that no such certificates have been issued by authority of this State, nor is the State in any manner liable for payment thereof, nor does it in any wise recognize such certificates.

The explanation of this action is that in 1871 Virginia compromised with her creditors by assuming two-thirds of her then existing indebtedness, and for the remainder issued these certificates, which were to become payable after she had a settlement with West Virginia, which settlement she has never had. The two States differ radically as to the proper basis of settlement, West Virginia contending that she owes little or nothing, and Virginia claiming that she owes the amount of these certificates, about $15,000,000.

SITTING BULL'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Gen. Sheridan, a day or two ago, received a dispatch from Gen. Terry in regard to Sitting Bull, and embodying a report sent in by Col. Wood, post commandant at Fort Bennett. Col. Wood reported having held an interview with two Indians, Black Wolf and Fox, who had been dispatched as emissaries from the camp of the Indians. These two messengers said there was a very large encampment of Sioux on the American side of the line, on Pale Moon Creek, which is four days' ride from Fort Peck. Black Wolf and Fox report that a large council of Indians was held there the day before their departure, at which it was decided to send runners to the different agencies to ascertain on what terms they would be permitted to return. The messengers represent that Sitting Bull is especially outspoken in favor of peace. Gen. Sheridan expects fuller particulars in a few day.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET EXCITED.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 23.—A panic took place in the stock market here to-day. Bank of Montreal and Consolidated Bank stock fell 8 and 7 per cent. respectively from yesterday's prices. The decline in the latter stock was caused by the reported failure of one of the Directors of the local Board of Toronto. The feverish state of the market and reports of the financial troubles in England cause the depression. The panic in the Bank of Montreal stock, it is said, was caused by a rumor of complications or anticipated failure in one of the maritime provinces. Other stocks were less or more affected, but the authorities of the banks principally affected assert that there is no reason for a decline in their stocks.

ARKANSAS TASTE IN PORTRAITS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23.—In the Senate, to-day, a resolution to remove the portraits of Grant and Lincoln, and substitute therefor those of Jackson and Lee, was defeated by a vote of 18 to 9. Two ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day, the last one resulting as follows: Walker, 44; Johnson, 35; Bell, 19; Baxter, 17; scattering, 8. Necessary to a choice, 62.

FIGHTING ABOUT A MURDERER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23.—Advices from Frenchburg report that trouble is feared between the friends of Barnes, who is imprisoned for the murder of a man named Stevens, and the Sheriff's posse. In the event that a release is attempted a fight will occur. The Governor has been appealed to.

THE ARLINGTON SUIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At Alexandria, Va., to-day, the taking of evidence in the Arlington case was continued in the United States Circuit Court. The testimony referred to the sale of the estate under the direct tax law; the occupancy of the premises by United States forces and negroes, and to the Tax Commission.

BENEFIT OF A SECOND TRIAL.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—The jury this afternoon in the case of Russell Wheeler, indicted for the murder of Thomas Henderer, returned a verdict of acquittal, on the ground of justifiable homicide. This was his second trial. On the former trial the verdict was manslaughter in the fourth degree.

MERCER COUNTY INDICTMENTS.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—The Mercer County Grand Jury came into court this afternoon with 23 bills of indictment, among which was one for murder against Gabriel Kuhn, for causing the death of Kulp in a quarrel in a saloon in Chambersburg last November.

MURDER OF A NEWSPAPER AGENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Courier-Journal reports the killing of a newspaper agent named Merrick, near Harrodsburg, Ky., by a young man named Powell. The dead man was from Portland, Me.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge George Hoadly, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge E. H. Grandin, of Mobile, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge S. B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Windsor Hotel.

E. M. Pulsifer and B. P. Cheney, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

John King, Jr., and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

G. de Willamov, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Jarvis Lord, of Rochester, and Dr. J. V. D. Middleton, United States Navy, are at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; Rev. Dr. F. X. Weninger, of Cincinnati, and J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

James T. Fields, of Boston; ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee; ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Dr. H. N. Beaumont, United States Navy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James W. Gaff, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, died last night.

Col. William M. Boone, a well-known citizen and active business man of Baltimore, and President of the Mount Vernon Cotton Mills Company, died very suddenly yesterday morning, at the age of 45 years. During the late war Col. Boone served as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Lockwood in the Army of the Potomac.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Jan. 23.—William Rafferty, messenger of the Cheyenne and Black Hills treasure coach, in removing a pistol from the coach yesterday dropped it, and the hammer striking on the brake-block, discharged the weapon, killing him instantly.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

ARGUMENTS OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION—RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS RUINOUS TO COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Sub-committee on Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Spencer, Chairman, and McMillan and Dennis, heard arguments to-night on the House bill regulating inter-State commerce and prohibiting unjust discrimination by common carriers. A large number of gentlemen from various parts of the country interested in the measure were present. The Chairman stated that many petitions in favor of the passage of the bill had been received. To-night the committee would hear gentlemen in advocacy of the bill, and set aside a night to hear arguments in opposition to it.

Representative Reagan, of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, who reported the bill and pressed it to its passage, gave the history of the legislation on the subject, and stated that after consulting judicial authorities he had come to the conclusion that no power was more clearly given in the Constitution than that to regulate commerce among the States, the States themselves having no such power. Therefore, his object and that of other members of the Committee on Commerce was to impose legal restraints to secure justice to the people, but in no sense to inflict injury to transportation companies.

Mr. M. L. Woods appeared to represent some of the merchants of New-York interested in transportation. As he understood the bill, it did not undertake to regulate charges, except in so far that they may be uniform. He read a memorial, numerously signed by merchants, shippers, and ship-owners, saying that the passage of the bill would destroy the arbitrary rates of transportation now exacted, and confer great benefits upon the country. He read letters from California and New-York merchants showing that they had been overcharged by the Pacific and other railroad lines, while others had been favored by rebates or drawbacks. He also read a letter from Chapman & Flint, of New-York, complaining of the unjust discriminations of the Pacific Railroad, who are striving to drive merchants from clipper ships to the exclusive use of the railroads, and saying that about 400 merchants have been forced to bow to those companies. The writers of the letter add that they ask for no protection further than that railroads shall not unjustly discriminate against commerce.

Ambrose Snow said he appeared in his private capacity as a ship-owner, and also as a delegate of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, to show what the present effect of the railroading system has been on business. The ship-owners had felt but little interest in railroading, but now they found one of the most important routes of commerce threatened with extinction by the Union Pacific Railroad, which discriminates against merchants who send their goods by the way of Cape Horn, and has established the most arbitrary rules to govern them. Thus the merchants were brought face to face with the carrying trade, with a road largely under the control of those who should be subject to the Government which granted its franchise. To show how the system of rebate and drawback operates, Mr. Snow said a man might engage 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago, and on this receive a rebate of 3 cents a bushel in the transportation. This was $150,000. The rebate enabled the purchaser to pay 1 cent more per bushel than the ordinary purchaser; and taking the wheat to another market, sell it at 1 cent cheaper a bushel than anybody else. Having 1 cent remaining on each bushel, he would then realize $50,000 without, perhaps, having spent a dollar. Such things might go on for a few years, when all the other great staples of the country might be controlled in transportation by the railroads and their special friends. Some of the railroads are heavily mortgaged, and combinations were formed from time to time to obtain control of them. This was no unimportant matter. One Jay Gould had gained control of the Union Pacific stock at 16 cents on the dollar. One needs but little foresight to see that he would soon put up the stock to par, and the way he would do this would be to make the users of the road submit to extortion. Men make fortunes by bearing and bulling more than by owning stock. Our flag has almost disappeared from the ocean, and shippers come here to ask that this Inter-State Commerce bill shall become a law in the interest of ships that navigate by way of Cape Horn. If the Union Pacific could depress or destroy shipping interests, why might not the New-York Central Railroad Company say to the Erie Canal shippers: "If you do not altogether send your freight by our road, we will charge you double rates of transportation when the canal is frozen up." And so it might be with regard to other railroads in discriminating against the Mississippi River and the great lakes.

The committee adjourned till next Wednesday evening.

DOMINION TRADE DISCUSSIONS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 23.—In the Dominion Board of Trade to-day a letter was read from Hon. Mr. Fraley, President of the National Board of Trade of the United States. He stated that the National Board was most anxious for the re-establishment of reciprocity in trade relations between the two countries. The following resolution was carried after a long discussion: "That this board favors the adoption of such a national policy as will assure the development of our coal, iron, and economic ores, together with the other industries of the country." A resolution was also carried urging the Government to proceed with the building of the Pacific Railway, and with deepening and enlarging the St. Lawrence canals, as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will permit. The Government was also asked to carry out a policy which would direct immigration to the settlement of the unoccupied land of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Hill, of Boston, in addressing the Dominion Board of Trade, referred to the circumstances connected with the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. He said the opposition to the treaty came from the protectionist party of the North, and through their efforts it was finally abolished. When the treaty terminated there was a wide difference of opinion with reference to the policy of abrogation. Since that time there was a growing feeling in favor of reciprocal free trade, and the National Board was most favorable to it.

A resolution was passed asking the Government to inquire into the cause of this diversion of traffic from the St. Lawrence route. On the question of the undervaluation of imported goods, after an explanation by Hon. Mr. Hill, of Boston, a resolution was passed that steps should be taken by the Government to prevent a recurrence of the evil, and this board recommend, as the best means to accomplish this end, the reduction of the number of ports of entry, the employment of trustworthy Appraisers, and the enforcement of penalties.

OSWEGO CITY SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Superintendent Lamb has issued an order agreeing to an arrangement whereby the Oswego City Savings Bank may resume business upon certain conditions. These are: That a new Board of Trustees shall be selected to accept the trust, and the names suggested being approved, that the deposits be scaled 10 per cent.; that no more than 70 per cent. of sums due depositors shall be paid until the further order of the court; that the current expenses of the savings bank shall be at once reduced; that the bonds of the towns of Newfane, Sodus, and Wolcott shall be withdrawn from the live assets pending litigation to establish their validity, until the said bonds shall be sold; that the banking house and lot and the appurtenances of the banking-room shall be counted as an asset at a sum not exceeding $25,000; that county or city orders or warrants or certificates now held by the savings institution for investment of deposits shall be disposed of as soon as it can be done without loss to the bank, and that no further investment in such obligations shall be thereafter made.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S EARNINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—An approximate statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for December, 1878, as compared with the same month in 1877, shows a decrease in the gross earnings of $236,096, and an increase in expenses of $31,574, making a decrease in the net earnings of $267,670. The 12 months of 1878, as compared with the same period in 1877, show an increase in gross earnings of $519,588, a decrease in expenses of $559,474, making the increase in net earnings $1,079,062. All the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the 12 months of 1878 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of $44,674, being a gain over the same period in 1877 of $278,583.

STEALING GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—David Fuller and Reuben Manger, citizens of Brown County, are under arrest on warrants issued by Commissioner Bloodgood, charging them with assisting in the removal of timber cut on lands belonging to the United States, and occupied by the Oneida Indians. It is said the authorities will proceed criminally against a large number of persons, in addition to civil suits for the recovery of the value of the timber, the Interior Department having ordered a rigid enforcement of the statutes against all trespassers, including the purchasers of material.

COLLISION WITH A RUNAWAY FREIGHT CAR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—While a freight train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was switching at Racine Junction last night, the brake-chain on a loaded car broke, and in order to prevent the car from running off the siding the switchman turned the switch and let the car go on the main track. The car started south at great speed, and about a mile and a half south of here ran into passenger train No. 2, from Chicago, breaking a pair of trucks on the engine and inflicting other slight damage. The freight car was broken to pieces and its contents set on fire. None of the passenger cars or their occupants were injured. The fireman jumped from the engine and was slightly injured.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

SPEECHES AT THE FORMAL OPENING YESTERDAY—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The formal opening of the New-York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home took place here to-day. The corner-stone of the institution was laid on June 13, 1877, by the Grand Army of the Republic, which transferred the Home to the State last Winter. The exercises were held in the second story of the main building, which was handsomely decorated with flags. About 3,000 people were present, including many prominent persons. Committees from the State Senate and Assembly, the Letchworth Rifles, from Warsaw, and the 120 delegates to the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has been held here for the past two days. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, President of the Board of Trustees, presided and delivered an able address. He reviewed the history of the Home, showing the necessity for its establishment. Gen. W. F. Rogers, of Buffalo, followed, narrating the connection of the Grand Army of the Republic with the Home. Hon. William P. Letchworth, President of the State Board of Charities, gave statistics concerning Soldiers' Homes. He stated that thus far this Home had cost $90,500. Senator Loomis, of Otsego, said the Trustees ought not to hesitate to ask for any appropriation which was needed to make the institution a complete success. Addresses were made also by Assemblyman Brewer, of Franklin; James Tanner, of Brooklyn; John F. Henry, of Brooklyn, and L. C. Young, of Binghamton. The Home now has 76 inmates.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, with a slight fall in temperature and partly cloudy weather, except occasional rains in the South Atlantic States and light snow in New-England during the day. The barometer continues high in the Southern States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, where the temperature has fallen, with variable winds and clear or fair weather. The barometer has fallen in the North-west and upper lake region, with warmer southerly winds and clear or fair weather. An area of low barometer is apparently central in the extreme North-west, and the barometer is highest in Pennsylvania. The rivers have risen, 1 foot at Cairo and New-Orleans, 12 inches at Memphis, and 2 feet at Vicksburg, and fallen 2 feet at Chattanooga, 4 feet at Nashville, and 1 foot at Louisville.

INDICATIONS.

For the Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, with slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, easterly to southerly veering to south-west winds, slowly rising temperature, partly cloudy weather and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southerly to westerly winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather during the day.

For New-England, partly cloudy or clear weather, rising followed by falling barometer, westerly winds becoming variable, and a slight fall followed by a rising temperature.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and during the day rising temperature and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, slight fall followed by rising temperature, rising followed by falling barometer, and light variable winds, mostly from north to east.

For the North and Central Pacific coast regions, generally cloudy weather and rain.

For the South Pacific coast region, clear or fair weather.

The Lower Mississippi will rise slowly; the Tennessee and Cumberland will fall.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Capt. J. Scott Payne, Fifth Cavalry, is ordered to Chicago, to report as a witness to the President of the Court of Inquiry, now in session there, in the case of Major Reno.

A general court-martial, to consist of Major E. R. Bliss, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. D. H. Murdock, Sixth Infantry; Capt. J. Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster, and First Lieut. Ira Quinby, Eleventh Infantry, and First Lieut. F. A. Whitney, Eighth Infantry, Judge-Advocate, is appointed to meet at David's Island, New-York Harbor, on the 27th of January, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service is ordered to cause 175 recruits to be prepared and forwarded as follows: Twenty-four to Fort Supply, Indian Territory; 21 to Fort Elliott, Texas; 34 to Fort Dodge, Kansas; 25 to Fort Sill, Indian Territory; 21 to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and 50 to Jackson Barracks, New-Orleans, La.

The General of the Army, accompanied by one Aide-de-Camp, Col. J. E. Tourtelotte, will inspect the Department of the South, proceeding via Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., and returning via New-Orleans, La., and Department Head-quarters, Newport, Ky.

Commander Richard Meade is ordered to take command of the Vandalia. Paymaster John McMahon is also ordered to the Vandalia. Commander Henry B. Robinson, Lieut.-Commander A. G. Caldwell, and Lieut. Edward T. Strong are detached from the Vandalia and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander George F. F. Wilde is detached from the Navy-yard at Boston, and Lieut. George I. Eide from the Naval Observatory, and both are ordered to the Vandalia. Master William H. Schuetze is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Powhatan. Lieut. Bloomfield McIlvaine is detached from the Marion and placed on sick leave. Passed Assistant Paymaster J. B. Loomis is detached from the Vandalia and ordered to settle his accounts.

MURDER AFTER A QUARREL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 23.—The following statement of two eye-witnesses of a homicide which was perpetrated on Tuesday at Sunflower Landing, Coahoma County, Miss., was received here this afternoon: Two young men, Lawson Wooldridge and R. N. Glover, had a difficulty last Saturday, which resulted in Wooldridge knocking his antagonist down. It was then supposed that the affair was ended, as they apparently parted friends. On Tuesday, Wooldridge, who is a clerk in E. L. Hudson's store at Sunflower Landing, had returned from the interior, whither he had been on business. As he was about to enter the store, William Glover, a brother of the man with whom he quarreled Saturday, deliberately and without warning fired a double-barreled shot-gun at him, killing him instantly. Nine buckshot penetrated his breast. The murderer and his brother then coolly walked out of the store, the brother remarking that he was sorry he had not been permitted to do the killing himself. After the excitement attendant on the murder had partly subsided a party started in pursuit of the assassins, and will probably effect their capture. Wooldridge's remains were brought this afternoon to this city, where many of his relatives reside.

CHARGES PROVED UNFOUNDED.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23.—The Joint Committee of the General Assembly, who for a month past have been investigating the charges against R. E. Frayser, Superintendent of Public Printing, of incompetency, perjury in taking the oath relative to practical knowledge of the printing business, and of falsifying the records so as to present a favorable showing for himself in his official report, has unanimously instructed the Chairman to report that it has found the charges entirely unfounded; that the various specifications were not sustained by evidence, and that the operations of the office have resulted in a decided saving to the State.

RIGHTS OF A CONVICT'S WIFE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the case of Mrs. Hazel, formerly Mrs. O'Brien, (but who remarried while her husband was undergoing a life sentence in the Penitentiary,) for the custody of her child, taken possession of by O'Brien after his pardon, the court decided in favor of the mother's claim to the child, and remarked that after a woman had been abandoned two years the law gave her a right to a divorce, and when O'Brien had been in the Penitentiary two years she was entitled to claim a divorce, as it was by his own act that he went to prison.

A HORSE-DEALER IN TROUBLE.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 23.—John C. Johnson, of Chicago, was arrested here this afternoon with 20 fine blooded horses, which he is accused of having obtained under false pretenses from William T. Withers and B. J. Tracy, of Lexington, Ky. He was caught half an hour after the dispatch asking for his arrest was received. Gen. Withers will arrive here Saturday.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The Germantown Deposit, Trust and Insurance Company has resolved to go out of business on account of the low and unprofitable rates. What risks are out will be reinsured, and the business will be wound up honorably. The company has been in existence since 1873.

DIED DURING REVIVAL SERVICES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 23.—A young woman died suddenly at a revival-meeting in a church in Parksville, Sullivan County, last evening. Great excitement prevails in the village over the event.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—Gov. Nicholls to-day signed the Constitutional Convention bill. He will soon issue a proclamation for the election of delegates.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 23.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, Mr. Burnside reported, without amendment, the bill appropriating $250,000 for the education of the blind, and it was placed on the calendar. The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill made a report, which was adopted, and the bill passed. Mr. Edmunds withdrew his motion, made yesterday, to take up his resolutions regarding the validity of the last three constitutional amendments, and the consideration of the bill amending the patent laws was resumed. After several amendments had been acted upon, the bill was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, so that it might be the unfinished business on Friday. The bill appropriating $60,000 for transporting coin and bullion, with several amendments for paying miscellaneous expenses, was passed, and the Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic bill was agreed to. Mr. Cox reported the Census bill, and Mr. Blount the Post Office Appropriation bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill applying the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. Mr. Goode advocated and explained the bill. It was vigorously opposed by several Democrats, while some Republicans spoke in its favor. After a sharp debate, the committee rose without taking action, and Mr. Hewitt reported the Army Appropriation bill. The House then took a recess till 7:30 P. M. At the evening session the bill classifying mail matter was discussed, but no action was taken.

SENATE.

NAVAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Sargent, of California, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the House bill to abolish the volunteer Navy of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported, from the same committee, the Senate bill appropriating money for the payment of bounty to the officers and men of Flag-officer Farragut's fleet, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It was so ordered.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Matthews, of Ohio—To grant to the American Ocean Cable and Telegraph Land Wire Association, of Philadelphia, the right of way and privilege to lay, land, and operate submarine telegraph cables on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States and establish telegraphic communication between the United States, Europe, and Asia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Allison, of Iowa, (by request)—Granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Sioux City and Pembina Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, from Beloit, Iowa, to the Missouri River, in the Territory of Dakota, at or near the mouth of White River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Windom, Allison, and Withers were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Mr. Burnside, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported, without amendment, the House bill to promote the education of the blind. Placed on the calendar. It appropriates $250,000 as a perpetual fund for the purpose of aiding the education of the blind in the United States, through the American Printing-house for the Blind. The Secretary of the Treasury is to hold the fund in trust, invest it in 4 per cent. United States bonds, and pay over the interest to the institution named, to be expended in making embossed books for the blind and tangible apparatus for their instruction. No part of the income from the bonds shall be expended in the erection or leasing of buildings.

THE TENTH CENSUS.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Special Committee on the Census, reported a bill to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Tuesday next after the morning hour.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, submitted a report, and in explanation thereof said the bill as it passed the House appropriated $1,045,735. The Senate added $82,100, making a total of $1,127,835. The amendments of the Senate were all agreed to in conference, with amendments striking out from the bill the following items: For Chargés d'Affaires *ad interim* and diplomatic officers abroad, $20,000, and for diplomatic and consular service, to be expended in the discretion of the President, $20,000; leaving the total amount appropriated by the bill as agreed to, $1,087,835, an increase over the bill for the present fiscal year of $10,200. The increase is made up of the following additional items: For salaries of Second Secretaries of Legations at Great Britain, France, and Germany, $2,000 each—$6,000; for a clerk to the Legation at Spain, $1,200; for revising and editing consular regulations, $3,000.

The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE DOUGLAS.

The resolutions of the House announcing the death of Hon. Beverly Douglass were received by the Senate, and Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, announced that he would call them up at an early day.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORY OF PEMBINA.

Mr. Saunders, of Nebraska, gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina.

ANOTHER WAR CLAIM.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar, and discussed at some length the bill for the relief of Warren Mitchell, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to pay him $125,692 22, being the proceeds of cotton taken from Mitchell at Savannah, Ga., which proceeds have been paid into the Treasury. No vote having been reached at 1:30 P. M., it was laid aside.

MR. EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Patent laws, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds, submitted yesterday, to lay aside the Patent bill and take up the resolutions submitted by him on the 7th inst., declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Edmunds said he found by the vote of last night that a majority of the Senate was adverse to considering his resolutions, and it was useless to waste the time of the Senate; therefore he withdrew his motion to take them up.

THE PATENT BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to amend the Patent laws.

Mr. Windom submitted an amendment that "in any suit brought in any court now having jurisdiction in patent cases for an alleged infringement of any patented article, where it shall appear that the defendant purchased the same in good faith from the manufacturer thereof, or from a person or firm engaged in the open sale or practical application thereof, and applied the same for and to his own use and not for sale, nor for making a product for sale, if the plaintiff shall recover a judgment for merely nominal damages the court shall adjudge that he pay all the costs of the suit, and if the plaintiff shall not recover the sum of $20 or over, the court shall adjudge him to pay his own costs, unless it shall also appear that the defendant at the time of such purchase, manufacture, or practical application had knowledge or actual notice of the existence of such patent."

Mr. Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Windom, as follows: "Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to articles manufactured outside of the United States." Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Windom, as amended by Mr. Wadleigh, was then agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Mr. Burnside moved to take up the bill reported from the joint select committee to reorganize the Army, and said if the bill should be taken up to-day he would consent to its being laid aside informally, that it might come up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

The motion of Mr. Burnside was agreed to without a division, and the Army bill was laid aside, with the understanding that it would come up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

THE RELIEF OF WARREN MITCHELL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders, and take up the bill for the relief of Warren Mitchell. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 22.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Pending discussion on the Mitchell bill, Mr. Windom moved to lay aside the bill informally, and take up the House bill appropriating $60,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes, in regard to the expenses of transporting coin and bullion, and $40,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the House. The amendments of the committee appropriating $10,000 to be applied to defraying expenses in such investigations or inquiries as have been or may be ordered by the Senate during the Forty-fifth Congress; $232 67 for the Army Reorganization Commission, and $953 60 for the committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate, at 3:40 P. M., on motion of Mr. Edmunds, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 3:50 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDICIARY REPORT.

On motion of Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, a session was ordered for to-morrow night, for the consideration of reports from the Judiciary Committee.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. He stated that the bill was exactly the same as the law passed last session, with the exception that the present bill retained the Second Secretary of Legation at Paris, Berlin, and London. The report was agreed to.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on the Census, reported a bill for taking the Federal census. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, from the same committee, submitted the views of the minority. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Saturday next.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill applying the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. Agreed to—yeas 126, nays 106. The affirmative vote was cast by the Democrats, and the negative by the Republicans, who desired to have a morning hour in order that the debate begun yesterday by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, should be continued.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, in the chair,) on the bill to apply the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the education of the people. It provides that the net proceeds of the sales shall be forever set apart for the education of the people, and apportioned to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of the population of such States between the ages of 5 and 21, provided that after five years one-half, and after 10 years the whole, of said net proceeds shall be set apart as an educational fund, which shall be invested in United States bonds bearing not less than 4 per cent. interest, the interest on such fund only to be applied as above; provided further, that for the first 10 years the apportionment shall be made on the basis of the illiteracy of the population over 10 years of age.

Mr. Goode explained the provisions of the bill, saying there were millions of millions of acres of public lands, but, remembering how much of it had been squandered by grants to railroad companies, it was evident that the time must come when there would no longer be any public domain to bring revenue to the Government.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, inquired if there was anything in the bill which would compel the fund to be applied in the Southern States to the education of the colored race.

Mr. Goode replied that there was no disposition in any Southern State to discriminate in any way between white and colored children.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, inquired if Mr. Goode would admit of an amendment forbidding any such discrimination.

Mr. Goode replied that he would, unless the gentleman wanted to establish mixed schools. He was willing to make it as plain as human language could make it that this fund was to be dedicated to the free education of all children, both white and colored, but he would oppose every proposition to establish mixed schools, because that would be alike ruinous to the white and the colored race.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, opposed the bill. Public education must be fostered and built up by the States, otherwise the General Government might give and give, but there would be no prosperous public school system. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Goode] counted upon obtaining millions for this fund. He [Mr. Dunnell] would undertake to say that in 10 years thousands instead of millions would cover all the returns from the Land Office. The receipts from that source were rapidly lessening, and at the end of five years there would be substantially nothing left to go into the school fund, and the amount distributed up to that time would be so small that the States would get little or no benefit from it.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, agreed with Mr. Dunnell that the proceeds from the sale of lands was rapidly decreasing. If the bill were passed so that a State could never have the opportunity of constructing great works for the improvement of the arid lands within its boundaries, a hundred years from to-day the same vast extent of desert domain would be met with in going from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, a monument to the ignorance, the want of foresight, and the lack of humanity of the American Congress.

Mr. Townsend, of New-York, opposed the bill. He had been educated in the good old-fashioned school of Democracy that believed that the business of education belonged to the State, and that every State had a right to be as illiterate as it minded to. [Laughter.] It passed all human patience to stand by and see a calm, adroit, and oily proposition to rob the loyal States out of their interest in the public lands. They were to be thimble-rigged out of their interest. He was not ready for that and it did not put him in a good humor. [Laughter.]

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, congratulated himself on being able to advocate a measure in the interest of education and in entire accordance with the policy of the country from the day the Pilgrim Fathers landed up to the present time.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, said he had voted to go into committee on this bill and against taking up the war claims because he was in favor of this bill and was opposed to the war claims. While he admitted that the first responsibility as to schools rested with the several States, he still contended that the General Government had some responsibility in the matter and should do something in the way of aiding education.

The time fixed for general debate having expired, the House proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, moved to amend the proviso in the first section, which provides that it shall not limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domain or interfere with granting bounty lands, by adding the words: "Or grants in aid of public improvements." He explained and advocated the amendment, intimating that it might be necessary to grant lands for a competing railroad across the continent.

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, opposed the amendment, declaring that one of the doctrines of the Democratic Party was not to give subsidies for any improvement of that kind, either in money or in lands.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, congratulated the Democratic Party on having reached a principle laid down for it by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Harrison.] One of the last acts of the last Democratic President (and he trusted that he would be forever the last) [laughter] had been to veto a homestead law as being agrarian in principle. The Homestead law had been passed by a Republican Congress, and been signed by Abraham Lincoln, a Republican President. Under that law there had been 384,848 homestead entries, covering an area exceeding that of Scotland, England, and Wales. That had been the policy of the Republican Party in respect to the public lands, and it had been carried out in spite of the policy of the Democratic Party of old. He now congratulated the Democratic Party on having been educated by the Republican Party up to the point of being in favor of homesteads. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Eden, of Illinois, offered as a substitute for Mr. Reagan's amendment, an amendment providing that all public lands which have been granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines, which have not been earned, and which have lapsed by reason of failure to complete such railroad and telegraph lines within the time limited, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Cain, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the bill. The education of his race was very important. A nation should raise its citizens above superstition and crime. He proceeded to quote statistics to show that the number of illiterate colored persons in the South was much smaller than that of white persons. Education was necessary all over the nation, especially in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, declared his belief that not only did every inch of the public domain belong to the people, but also that famine should be provided for before the erection of school-houses. The attention of Congress should be fixed upon a single point, and that point was the relief of the suffering millions. [Applause in the galleries.] He would not agree that a dollar should be taken from the National Treasury for any purpose whatever, so long as there were hungry men, women, and children thronging the streets. "Our penitentiaries," he continued, "aye, Sir, our mad-houses, are full. In the State of Pennsylvania to-day there are 5,000 persons confined in lunatic asylums. [Significant laughter.] What took them there but starvation? Want and starvation fill our penitentiaries and our alms-houses, and yet you talk about taking money from the National Treasury to build up institutions of learning. You may laugh about the lunatics in Pennsylvania if you please, but perhaps if a few of you were there (meaning in lunatic asylums) you would be in better places than you are in here. [Laughter.]

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania—What part of the State are those lunatics in?

A member—In the Kiskiminitas section. [Laughter.]

The committee rose without acting on the amendment.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, and said he would call it up for consideration after the Post Office Appropriation bill was disposed of.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, introduced a bill to regulate commerce between the United States and Canada, and to provide for reciprocal navigation. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

THE MAIL CLASSIFICATION BILL.

At 7:30 the House (Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the Chair) took up for consideration the bill for the classification of mail matter, and to regulate rates of postage thereon.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Roads explained the provisions of the bill. It divided mail matter into four classes—first, written matter; second, periodical publications, under registration; third, miscellaneous printed matter; and fourth, merchandise; and made the rates of postage uniform on all periodicals, whether daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. The bill was satisfactory to the publishers of the country.

Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, moved to reduce postage on letters weighing half an ounce to 2 cents, and argued in advocacy of the reduction. Rejected.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, moved to strike out of the sixth section, regulating registration, a clause allowing the proprietor of a publication which is refused registration to apply to the District Court for a mandamus to compel the Postmaster to grant such registration. Rejected.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved to strike out the whole section on the ground that it was establishing a censorship over the press.

Mr. Blount replied that the Postmaster-General had the same power now; that there was no censorship in it, but merely a question of administration.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the committee, remarked that the bill had the approval of all the legitimate publishers of the country, but it was being "talked to death by chin-music," and he therefore moved to adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the House, at 10 P. M., adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Henry O. Beatty, to be Register of the Land Office at Sacramento, Cal.; William G. Thompson, of Iowa, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Peter Mantor, to be Register of the Land Office at Bismarck, Dakota Territory; William Gibson, of Pennsylvania, to be Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, in accordance with the act of Dec. 12, 1878.

Postmasters.—Mrs. Agnes Houston, Thompsonville, Conn.; Charles St. John, Jr., Port Jervis, N. Y.; J. D. White, Greensborough, N. C.; Wiley A. Walker, Winston, N. C.; James H. Goss, Union Court-house, S. C.; Alonzo Webster, Orangeburg, S. C.; E. W. Boone, Newberry Court-house, S. C.; Frederick Ball, Lagrange, Ga.; Mrs. M. E. Henry, Decatur, Ala.; Robert Stewart, Macon, Miss.; John B. Deason, Brookhaven, Miss.; Frank M. Gear, Tupelo, Miss.; O. B. Sabin, Galveston, Texas; A. G. Wilcox, Rockdale, Texas; August B. Palm, Round Rock, Texas; Charles H. Clifford, Hearne, Texas; Charles Kirickenbarger, Bonham, Texas; A. B. Norton, Dallas, Texas; F. S. Goodson, Bellevue, Ohio; Thomas N. Robertson, Brazil, Ind.; John C. Eller, Muncie, Ind.; Samuel B. Webster, Monticello, Ind.; Gallus Butz, Jr., Highland, Ill.; N. H. Pratt, Kewanee, Ill.; Isaac M. Keely, Du Quoin, Ill.; Andrew Wilson, Sparta, Ill.; Gilbert Rossiter, Lake Forest, Ill.; Samuel Bucknell, National Stock Yards, Ill.; J. H. Anderson, Havelock, Ill.; Samuel Lyon, Earlville, Ill.; Senece D. Chapin, White Hall, Ill.; John B. Miller, Anna, Ill.; F. H. Bates, Elmhurst, Ill.; William M. Craddick, Knoxville, Iowa; S. A. Moore, Bloomfield, Iowa; J. M. Emery, Lemars, Iowa; O. P. R. Williamson, Grand Island, Neb.; Warren P. Hunt, Lewiston, Idaho; E. S. Nettleton, South Pueblo, Col.; H. Lueders, Lake City, Col.; D. B. Bradley, El Moro, Col.; A. T. Fleetwood, Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory; E. A. Grant, Fargo, Dakota Territory; John J. Sykes, Grass Valley, Cal.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Joseph H. Sloss, to be United States Marshal for the District of Alabama; David G. Carr, to be Collector of Customs at Petersburg, Va.; Passed Assistant Engineer J. R. McNary, to be Chief Engineer in the United States Navy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE EAST SIDE ROAD AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of "J. C. F." in defense of the New-York Elevated Railroad, printed in yesterday's Times, is scarcely such a statement in rebuttal of those of his illustrious predecessors as will tend to change public opinion in favor of that much-abused structure. "J. C. F." seems to forget that the privileges and franchises enjoyed by that corporation, in which he takes so much interest, differ materially from the purchased and independent shop and stock in trade of the money-getting merchant. These privileges and franchises are the gift of the people through their legislative representatives, and for the powers granted a return is due, which the people have a right to demand as a condition precedent. This corporation must be a good deal more than a dividend-making concern in order to retain the powers and rights already conferred, or they may be legally transferred to some more competent and responsible successor. The "gold-leaf and extravagance of a rival corporation" are enviously referred to by "J. C. F.," but some of both were anticipated, and might reasonably be expected, by those who find it more convenient to patronize the vehicles of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, which are no improvement upon, and are no more comfortable than, the long-complained-of Third-avenue street cars. The seats are measured off in most contemptible dimensions, and may be supposed to bear some relative proportion to the breadth of intellect of this parsimonious corporation's executive management. The cars are uninviting generally, and thus far have not been kept in a cleanly condition, a matter which in Summer should be looked after by the Board of Health.

As for heat, that is a matter of preference; the company might at least put one or two judiciously-warmed cars on each train for those who prefer them. With the thermometer at zero, a person with a few shares of the company's stock in his pocket (even watered stock) is about the only one who can make up his mind that these crowded cars are both comfortable and healthful. Proper ventilation is not an impossibility, even with some heat. If what we are to have in the way of conveniently-run trains is not to be measured by what we have had, why all right; but the terminal facilities should have been thought of before, by a company which has been running trains up Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue for several years, and which has appropriated to its own use as much of the public Battery Park as it deemed necessary for side tracks and switches. As the writer has not been a complainant heretofore, it may be of interest to mention that taking a company's rapid transit ticket at Sixty-seventh-street, a few days ago, for which was paid 10 cents, to carry him to Hanover-square, 12 minutes were quietly passed waiting for a southward-bound train, which, when taken, was found to go no further than Franklin-square. Getting off again at Twenty-third-street, 20 minutes of waiting were added to the other 12, several trains coming along in the meantime, which could not "accommodate" another passenger. Preferring a Third-avenue horse-car at this stage of the undertaking, the ticket was presented to the company's agent and its price demanded, but the company's faithful agent knew its value—he wouldn't take it, although offered at a discount of 50 per cent., so the company's indignant passenger, booked for Hanover-square, took the horse-car, and arrived down town 15 minutes earlier than some of the rapid-transit patrons, who had been waiting on stilts for those engines, (of the latest improved pattern,) ahead to thaw out.

The company's servants and agents have been greatly complained of; but as "J. C. F." truly says, have had much to annoy and aggravate them. They are not responsible for the overcrowding of trains, or for the vexatious delays and want of proper accommodation. As a rule, they are possibly as good a set of men as can be employed for the low compensation offered and paid by the company. "J. C. F.'s" suggestion, that "the passengers assist the trainmen in their arduous duties," is one which, I think, has not been equaled in audacity in the annals of any common carrier. He also assures the doubtful passenger that "these trains are not run for a five-cent nickel," and asks all passengers to do what the company can't, "accommodate each other." As an additional attraction, "a thorough application of a policeman's locust" upon passengers' heads is spoken of—after they have paid their fare. This process might relieve the company of any necessity for additional expenditure for steam-heating apparatus. From what has already been reported through the obliging columns of The Times, it might be an improvement to have a policeman on each train with a club to hurry up the engineer, to prevent firemen expectorating upon the heads of lowly pedestrians in Third-avenue, and preserve peace between ugly-headed passengers and gentlemanly train-men. Doubtless the Department of Police could detail a man for each train without endangering the effective working force of the department. Finally, Mr. "J. C. F." promises that if passengers will correct their follies and abuses, the New-York Elevated Railroad will do something for them and we may expect, if these follies and abuses are not corrected, to find Mr. Cyrus Field, the company's able head, making a beautiful, latest, and greatest report to *elevated shareholders of the actual number of cattle*-pens in working order, carrying so many head of cattle per diem at so much a head. It will then be time for the outraged passenger to turn round and do something for the New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

T. P. F.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

AN APPEAL FROM A REGULAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another ghost of the Army than that mentioned in your issue of the 15th inst. exists, which I have long thought of trying to raise. It is the ghost of the soldiers of the regular Army who were enlisted previous to our late unpleasantness. When the call to duty was sounded they were mostly stationed in Utah, California, Oregon, Texas, and other, at that time, out of the way places. The reasons thereof some survivors of the Democratic Party are probably aware of. In all the past years I have not heard a word about equalizing their bounty. Most of them got none, and served from one to five years in active service. Just now a great time is being made about Army bills, staff and line. But the gentlemen who gained honor and emoluments at the head of these very men seem to have forgotten the old Regular altogether. I feel almost assured that The Times will give a reminder to some brave General or Senator, or Congressman, that there is a little justice yet to be done. Under orders I lost a full kit, knapsack and all, and there never was a word said about it. That beats your mosquito-bar story, I think.

ANTE AND DURING THE WAR,
Sixth Infantry, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was informed at the Tax Office that the assessments of real estate for the present year were made at the rate of about 65 per cent. on the real value. In examining the records I found much property assessed at less than 50 per cent. of its value, while in other cases the valuations exceed what the property would sell for in an active market. This is not, I imagine, the result of any intention on the part of the tax officials; but it shows a lack of that thorough and comprehensive knowledge of real estate matters which we have a right to expect from the Tax Commission. In localities where there has been a steady depreciation in the value of property for the last four years, the assessments remain the same from year to year. And the same easy way of assessing seems to have been adopted in sections of the City where property has risen in value. The real estate assessment rolls for this City need a very thorough and intelligent overhauling. Perhaps Mayor Cooper will, on the 1st of May, produce the right man for the task.

TAX-PAYER.

WORKING MEN AND PRISON LABOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive that the working men of the country are again agitating the question of suppressing the outrage of prison labor competing with that of honest citizens. As the principle involved is a general one, I would like to suggest to them that they make a declaration of sentiments which shall strike at the root of the evil complained of. Will you kindly submit the inclosed for their consideration?

Whereas, Whatsoever reduces the wages of labor injures a remediless injury upon the working man, by cheapening generally the necessaries of life; and

Whereas, Working men are producers only, and not consumers, and consequently have no benefit from cheap goods; and

Whereas, The interests of working men demand an increased cost of production of every article necessary for food, clothing, or shelter, because the wages of working men are never applied to the purchase of such articles; and

Whereas, National wealth is the curse of any people, inasmuch as it lightens the burden of their taxation, and increases their means of comfort; therefore be it

Resolved, That high wages, with consequent high prices of the necessaries of life, are better for the workingmen than low wages, because the latter tend to increased production, and the consequent cheapening of necessaries; and be it further

Resolved, That we repudiate with scorn the antiquated notion that "the man is a philanthropist who causes two blades of grass to grow in the place of one," and we brand such a man as a disguised enemy of the human race.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 17, 1879. P. S.

THE WORK OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 20th inst. "Lawyer" announces that the Court of Common Pleas is the slowest court in this County, and gives what would be reasons if they were true. He could not have read the papers of the 1st inst., or he would have learned by the annual statistics of the several courts made up and published at the end of the year, that out of a total of 73,631 motions, special proceedings, cases argued and disposed of, &c., the Court of Common Pleas, (with one Judge ill and another serving in the Supreme Court, leaving only four working Judges,) disposed of 22,398, while the Supreme Court, with 11 Judges acting at different times during the year, had as its share 16,806 of these 73,631 cases, &c. These figures show that in proportion to its force the Court of Common Pleas has done more work than any other, not only during 1878, but, as the published statements will show, in every year for the last 10 years. If the trial terms are weakened, it is not the fault of the Judges, who, finding themselves overcrowded with work, officially requested the Governor not to transfer one of their associates, as heretofore, for the present year to the Supreme Court. This request was unheeded and the assignment was made, though in their official communication the Governor was fully informed of all the facts.

ADVOCATE.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Jan. 23.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 336—Samuel B. Raymond, Assignee, &c., respondent, vs. Henry E. Richmond, Sheriff, &c., appellant; ordered that case be stricken from the calendar, &c. No. 70—Joseph Nickerson et al., respondents, vs. Emil Ruger et al., appellants; on motion of William W. Goodrich, counsel for respondents, judgment affirmed by default. No. 71—William N. Rae, appellant, vs. Henry Hartean et al., respondents; argued by Edwin F. Rice for appellant, Lewis Beach and E. F. Lee for respondents. No. 42—Elizabeth C. Bennett, respondent, vs. Washington Garlock, appellant; argued by Henry A. Foster for appellant, Edwin C. James for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Monday, Jan. 27: Nos. 42, 20, 38, 35, 36, 18, 45, 47.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Dana vs. Shaw.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Lane vs. Lane.—Motion granted, but without costs.

Tracy vs. Union Dime Savings Institution.—Complaint dismissed, with costs and $10 cost of motion.

Redmond vs. Lewis.—Motion granted and Receiver appointed.

Gould vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.—Memorandum.

Smith vs. Smith.—Judgment granted.

Morrison vs. Fanning.—Motion granted, and Wyllys Hodge appointed Receiver.

In the Matter of Jackson.—Demurrer sustained and discharge granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hester.—Reference to compute ordered.

Corwin vs. Wing.—Motion granted, but costs can abide the event.

Reports Confirmed.—Banks vs. Peffers; Wright vs. Beck.

Corwin vs. Wing.—Motion granted, but costs can abide the event.

Brown vs. Wing.—Motion granted, but costs can abide the event.

Brown vs. Doyle.—Extra allowance of $123 granted. Findings and decree signed and Receiver appointed.

Ramer vs. Deane.—Motion granted for first Friday in February.

McGrath vs. Giebel.—Motion granted on payment of $10 term fee and $10 costs of opposing the motion.

Electro Silicon Company vs. Levy.—Memorandum.

Morrison vs. Street.—Default opened.

Morrison vs. Irvala et al.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Vail vs. Hamilton.—Memorandum.

Gardiner vs. Whipple, two cases.—Memorandum.

Dooley vs. Royal Baking Powder Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Sinclair vs. Holmes.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Brennan vs. Hildebrand.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Billings vs. Carver.—Motion granted on terms. Memorandum.

McDonald vs. Davis.—Denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Ellis vs. Ellis.—Proof of service not sufficient.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Tarbell vs. West et al.—Order amending case granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Foay et al. vs. Francis.—Settled. See memorandum on amendments allowed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Continental National Bank vs. Townsend, &c.—Not prepared according to rule, and, if not so prepared and resubmitted within 20 days, all amendments will be allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Hood vs. Hood.—Application denying motion granted and signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Acacia Brass and Copper Company vs. Conner.—This order had better be settled upon notice to the other side. You can agree on a time, and I will attend at the Clerk's office for the purpose.

Schneider vs. Uhlhorn.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

McDonald vs. Stone.—Motion granted.

Foote vs. Devlin.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jacob vs. Harris.—Motion granted, as per order filed.

Motions Granted, Complaints Dismissed.—Goldstein vs. Harris; Strassberger vs. Grossman.

Russell vs. Fell.—Proceedings stayed.

Bassett vs. Thorne.—Motion granted. Default opened.

Dubia vs. Perlstein.—Attachment vacated and set aside.

Lum vs. Hopping.—J. Henry McCarthy, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Jansen vs. Carr.—Motion granted. Amendment allowed.

Horiath vs. Sternberger.—Action dismissed and arrest vacated.

Dahlman vs. Weiler.—Attachment vacated.

Orders Entered and Filed.—Foster vs. Kemp; Goldey vs. Frankford; Mattinge vs. Moore; Bulsheimer vs. Steinhardt; Claflin vs. Berger; Monamara vs. Fallman; Goddard vs. Sherwood; Goddard vs. Stuart; Horn vs. Krawser.

Irving National Bank vs. Adams.—Attachment dissolved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 12, 14, 44, 71, 72, 76, 105, 116, 150, 152, 154, 155, 157, 160, 173, 195, 200, 212, 231, 234, 236, 238, 244, 245, 247.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 1, 2, 49, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 27, 32, 30, 32, 42, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53, 57, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 10, 12, 8. Law and Fact—Nos. 792, 815, 584, 817, 785, 784, 758, 806, 72, 402, 752, 726, 34, 706, 786, 250, 774, 631, 760, 276, 789, 730, 232, 76, 247.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2886, 4388, 4503, 3071, 3868, 4156, 4464, 4481, 4492, 4313, 4141, 4466, 3979, 3703, 4122, 3725, 3913, 4504, 4320, 4522, 4511.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 356, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1262, 3262, 2466, 1736, 2203, 2274, 1980, 1151, 2341, 2291, 892, 839, 1809½, 3509, 2140, 2413, 2820, 838.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1671—Gernon vs. Hoyt, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No. 35.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 1014. 830, 278, 963, 878, 1000, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Feb. 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

One Hour Causes.—Nos. 1751, 1907, 822, 1462, 1900, 1828, 1937, 2017, 1842, 2053, 1843, 1942, 1947, 2044, 2047, 2055.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, C. J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 5672, 5818, 5702, 4638, 5790, 5786, 5768, 5838, 5807, 5780.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 5548, 5679, 5363, 5814, 5819, 5677, 5752, 5737, 5759.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 5011, 5316, 5667, 5687, 5745, 5741, 5726, 5679, 5703, 5770.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John H. McGill, robbery. James Moran and Timothy Clark, grand larceny. Charles M. Tiffany, grand larceny. James E. Smith, grand larceny. John Allsterlund, grand larceny. Thomas J. Holmes, grand larceny. Kate Fricke, grand larceny. George Smith, grand larceny. John Haggerty, larceny from the person. Webster Young, forgery. Thomas F. McEntee, false pretenses. Josiah Carpenter, false pretenses. Victor Crapo, concealed weapons. Annie Ham, disorderly house. John McCarthy and Felix Donnelly, violation Excise law. Peter V. Jorisenn, violation Excise law. Julius Drakins and Karl Klein, violation Excise law. James R. Holmes, violation Excise law. Morris Barnsid and William Kostah, violation Excise law. Richard McCrudan, violation Excise law. Edward McGregor, violation Excise law. George Horber and Leopold A. Stern, violation Excise law. John Lorrigan, violation Excise law. Andrew McCamp, violation Excise law. Franz Becker, violation Excise law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Abraham Perlstein, arson. (Continued.)

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull, weak, lower, and heavy; No. 2 Red Winter, 86c.@ 86½c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 83¾c., cash; 84¼c.@84⅛c., February; 85¼c., March; No. 3 do. [illegible]. Rejected, 51½c.@52c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; 30¼c., cash; 30⅜c., February; 30½c., March; 35c., May; Rejected, 27c. Oats dull and nominal; 20⅛c., cash; 20⅜c., March; 23⅝c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Flax-seed unchanged. Pork dull, weak, and lower; heavy and unsettled; $8 55, cash; $8 55@$8 57½, February; $8 67½, March; [illegible]. Lard inactive and lower; $5 95, cash; [illegible]. Bulk meats dull, weak, and lower; Shoulders, $3 10; Short Rib, $4 30; Clear Sides, $4 40. Dressed Hogs dull and nominally lower at $3 50@$3 75. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 66,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 835 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. At the Close—Wheat in good demand, at a shade higher; 84¼c.@84⅜c., February; 75⅝c. bid, March. Corn in good demand and ⅛c. higher. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Flour in fair demand; prices unchanged; sales, 950 bbls. Wheat in light inquiry; prices steady; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth Spring at $1 05. Corn unchanged and in moderate request; sales, 10 cars new, on track, at 37c. Oats quiet; no sales made public. Rye neglected. Barley quiet; unchanged. Cornmeal, Oat-meal, and Mill-feed in good request, and firm at unchanged prices. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights unchanged, and firm at 9½c. for Wheat, 9c. for Corn, and 5½c. for Oats to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 4,300 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 30,300 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; Red and White, 90c.@98c. Corn in fair demand, and firmer, at 31½c.@32c. Oats inactive and lower at 24c.@26c. Rye in good demand and firmer at 51c.@52c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull and lower; offered at $8. Lard in fair demand; Steam, $5 85@$5 90. Bulk meats quiet; Shoulders, $2 80; Short Rib, $4 40, cash; $4 50@$4 55, buyer March; Short Clear, $4 60. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, $3; Clear Rib, $5c.; Clear Sides, $5½c. Whisky in active demand, and advanced to $1 03. Butter dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs easier; common, $2 75@$3 25; light, $3 20@$3 50; packing, $3 30@$3 75; butchers', $3 75@$4 40; receipts, 4,130 head; shipments, 530 head.

Detroit, Jan. 23.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat lower; [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 5,900 bushels; Oats, 2,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 2,400 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels.

Milwaukee, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, declined ⅛c., and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 93½c. do. soft, 90c.; No. 2 do., 84⅛c. cash and January; 85⅛c., February; 86⅛c., March; No. 3 do. 71c.; No. 4 do. 61c.; Rejected, 53c. Corn quiet; No. 2 at 30½c.@30c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 19c. Rye unchanged. Barley weak; No. 2 Spring, cash, 80c.; February, 78c. Provisions quiet and easier. Mess Pork firm at $8 75. Lard—Prime steam, $6. Live Hogs dull and lower at $3 00@$3 [illegible]; Dressed Hogs dull and lower at $3 60. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels.

Louisville, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Red, 90c.@93c.; Amber and White, 96c. Corn steady; White, 34c.; Mixed, 33c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; White, 27c.; Mixed, 24½c. Rye quiet, but firm, at 50c. Pork strong at $8 [illegible]. Lard steady; choice Leaf, tierce, 7c.; do. keg, 8c. Bulk-meats strong at the decline; Shoulders, 3⅛c.; Clear Rib, 4½c.; Clear Sides, 4⅝c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, none here; Clear Rib, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 5⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams, 7½c.@9c. Whisky active, firm, and higher at $1 03.

Oswego, Jan. 23.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat in light demand; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 06; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1; No. 1 hard Duluth Spring, $1 10; White State, 98c.@$1 03; Red State, 90c.@97c. Corn dull; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Oats in light supply; Mixed, 30c. Barley steady; extra bright Canada held at $1 18; No. 1 bright, $1 13; No. 2 bright, $1 03; 5,500 bushels No. 2 at 90c.; 4,000 bushels by sample at 97c. Rye quiet; Canada held at 52c., in bond. Corn-meal and Mill-feed unchanged. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls.; Barley, 10,000 bushels.

New-Orleans, Jan. 23.—Pork dull and lower; old, $9; new, $10. Bacon dull, weak, and lower; Shoulders quoted at 3c.; Clear Rib, 5c.; Clear Sides, 5¼c. Bran easier; jobbing, 85c.@90c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼c. discount; Sterling, $4 85.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23.—Spirits of Turpentine firm, 27c. Resin firm; $1 15 for Strained; $1 17½ for good Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 15 for Hard; $1 70 for Yellow Dip; $1 70 for Virgin. Tar steady, $1 35. Corn firm; prime White, 53c.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Printing Cloths market has ruled quiet, and with a business of only moderate proportions previous quotations are very firmly maintained.

Cleveland, Jan. 23.—Petroleum unchanged; Standard White, 9c.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 23—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 106⅜; 1867s, 103½; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 107. Erie preferred, 42¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 81; Illinois Central, 85½; Pennsylvania Central, 35c; Reading, 13⅝. The rate of discount for 3 months' bills in the open market is 2⅝@2⅞ ₩ cent., which is 1⅜@1½ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 96⅝ for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 113f. 65c. for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 5-16 for both money and the account. Erie, 25⅛.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £636,000 during the past week. Erie, 25¼; do. preferred, 43¼.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 30¼ ₩ cent., is now 31½ ₩ cent.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Erie, 25¼; do. preferred, 43.

4:15 P. M.—United States 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 106⅜; new 5s, 106⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛; Erie, 25⅜; do. preferred, 43½; New-Jersey Central Consols, 82; Illinois Central, 86; New-Jersey Central, 42; Reading, 13¼. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes, 113f. 92½c. for the account.

4:45 P. M.—Erie preferred, 43¼.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 10,495,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 23c. for checks.

Liverpool, Jan. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 5⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 5 9-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,100 bales, including 1,950 bales American. Futures 1-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January delivery, 5 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 5 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 5 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 5 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 5½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 17-32d. Provisions—Lard, 32s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 5 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 5 9-16d.; Low Middling Uplands, 5⅛d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 5d.; Ordinary Uplands, 4⅝d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December, sail, 5⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 5⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 5 13-32d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,000 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5⅜d. Refined Petroleum, 8½d. ₩ gallon.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures dull but steady.

London, Jan. 23—12:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d. ₩ gallon. Sugar, 20s. 3d.@22s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

5:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 46s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 8¾d. ₩ gallon.

Antwerp, Jan. 23.—Wilson's Lard closed at 21 florins ₩ 50 kilos. Petroleum, 23f. for fine Pale American.

Hamburg, Jan. 23.—Wilson's Lard closed at 58½ marks ₩ 100 lb.

Havre, Jan. 23.—Wilson's Lard closed at 42f. 75c. ₩ 50 kilos.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

Ashes—[illegible]

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

THE TOLEDO MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 23.—Wheat steady; Amber Michigan spot, 94½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, 96c. [illegible]

(For other Markets see Sixth Page.)

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Carmen.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE—Dox.
BROADWAY THEATRE—Our Boys.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ben McCullough.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. Pinafore.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Vaudeville.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Dr. Clyde.
THE AQUARIUM—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL—Love's Endurance.
CHICKERING HALL—At 11 A.M.—Lecture.
MASONIC HALL—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.
COOPER INSTITUTE—Billiard Tournament.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for this region to-day, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and during the day rising temperature and falling barometer.

The Potter committee resolved yesterday to receive from Gen. BUTLER all the cipher dispatches in his possession, to make a complete inventory of them, to have them photo-lithographed for the use of the committee, and deciphered according to "the best knowledge, skill, and ability" of an expert to be chosen by the committee. It was also resolved to give Mr. TILDEN the opportunity demanded for him by Mr. HEWITT of facing his accuser before a competent tribunal, and to allow Mr. TILDEN to be represented by counsel, "in the same manner and under the same limitations as a person arraigned under the resolution authorizing this committee." S. H. ST. MARTIN, late Deputy Marshal of Donaldsonville, La., was permitted to testify concerning his celebrated affidavit, and gave the committee some valuable information about the theory and practice of lying, by which he was so much relieved that he informed his examiners that he had as clear a conscience as any man around the table.

The discussion in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday as to the proper method of ascertaining the value on which duties on imports should be assessed was spirited and able. The special committee, of which Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ is Chairman, reported in favor of duties, principally *ad valorem*, and of assessing these duties on the "home value," that is, the wholesale price at auction for cash. No formal bill was submitted, but the committee reported the general principle, the Chairman explained it, and suggestions were asked from merchants and importers as to the details of its application. The speech of Mr. SCHULTZ will be found extremely interesting. It is certain that the vexations and injuries to business arising from our present methods are extremely embarrassing and even oppressive, and it is quite proper that suggestions for their improvement should come from such a body as the Chamber of Commerce. The proposed system would unquestionably require a better organized and more skillful civil service than we now possess for its successful application; but that is a recommendation rather than otherwise. It would be disgraceful if we should adhere to a bad system on the confessed ground that we could not furnish a good enough service to administer a better one.

Mr. SKINNER, of Jefferson, promises to be one of the most active and fearless reformers of the present Assembly. His well-directed attack upon the waste of public money on the petty officers of the House was a highly creditable example of conscientious regard for public interests, while the bill for the abolition of the Insurance Department shows his possession of the right sort of independence. His proposed constitutional amendment for the institution of biennial legislative sessions will tend still further to elevate him in the estimation of the people, who, in this as in other States, are heartily sick of too much law-making. The kind of reception which such an amendment would meet with at the polls is hardly doubtful, and now that it has been thus early brought before the Legislature, it is to be hoped that its author will lose no opportunity of pressing it on the possibly unwilling attention of his colleagues.

The rivalry in pointing the way to retrenchment in the cost of Municipal administration in New-York is being actively sustained in the Assembly. Mr. BROOKS' resolution as to the exorbitant cost of the inferior courts of the City has been supplemented by Mr. VARNUM'S resolution relating to the extravagance of the entire Judiciary system. Dr. HAYES' resolution proposing a graduated reduction of salaries above $1,200 has been put in a more comprehensive shape by Mr. STRAHAN'S announced intention to introduce at an early day, "a bill to enable and compel the authorities of the City of New-York to practice greater economy in the matter of expenditures for all departments, boards, courts, and commissions." It is to be hoped that the bill will be forthcoming at a very early day, and that its character will be as thorough as the announcement in regard to it would lead us to expect. If Mr. STRAHAN can show the people of this City, as he readily may, how $2,000,000 a year can be saved on the tax-levy, he will be regarded as a public benefactor.

Tax-payers will not be so much interested in that part of the report of the State Capitol Commissioners which gives the cost of the work as far as it is done, as in that portion which shows how much it will cost to finish the building. Nevertheless, it is upon the basis of the money lately expended that we are to calculate how much more will be needed. The building, as a whole, has cost too much. To be sure, it is not such a monument of extravagance and dishonesty as our own Court-house, nor is it so difficult to figure up the amount expended upon it as it is in the case of the Capitol at Washington. Last year, the State Commissioners estimated that the building, finished according to their plans, could be built and furnished for $5,198,625. They now report that the finished portion, which contains two of the three great rooms, one-half the heating apparatus, five of the seven elevators, one-half of the plumbing, all of the drainage and water-supply, &c., has cost, with materials on hand, $1,274,227. Therefore, they argue that they have kept the work within the bounds of their estimate; and they say that the additional sum of $4,200,000 will complete and furnish the building. This seems a great deal of money. But, since we have nearly finished the work, and nobody doubts the honesty and ability of the present Commissioners, it seems that there is nothing left for us but to go on to the end.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS' withdrawal of his resolutions will not disappoint the country nor entail serious loss upon the Republican cause. Having discovered that the prevailing sense of the party was adverse to their consideration, only one course was open to him. Unsophisticated minds will probably think that, on a subject so delicate and yet so important, the proper plan would have been to ascertain the judgment of Republican Senators before taking the step now hastily abandoned. It is hardly wise or seemly on the part of an individual, however eminent, to force upon a party, as a basis of policy, his own views on a question about which Republicans honestly differ; and he has no right to complain if, as a result of his injudicious action, he be obliged to "eat the leek" with more publicity than is pleasant to a sensitive nature. Mr. EDMUNDS blundered, and he now pays the penalty.

The time may not be distant when it will be the duty of the Republican Party to revise and enlarge its policy with regard to the questions growing out of the political condition of the freedmen and the measures required to protect the ballot in the Southern States. When this time comes, something more practical will be needed than the recital of a series of abstractions by which Mr. EDMUNDS proposed to test the judgment of the Senate. There might be a unanimous declaration respecting the validity of the constitutional amendments without in any degree bettering the prospect for their enforcement in States controlled by the Southern Democrats. Meanwhile, however, it must be admitted that neither in nor out of Congress is Republican opinion educated up to the point at which a demand for further legislation is likely to become imperative. Mr. EDMUNDS assumed that this point had been reached. His proposal that the Judiciary Committee should be instructed to report a bill for the protection of rights acquired under the amendments, presupposed a condition of Republican opinion which does not exist. As to certain material facts connected with the Southern elections there is, among Republicans, little or no difference of opinion. But there are wide differences as to the means to be employed for the prevention of the frauds and outrages which in at least two States rendered the elections worse than a mockery.

Indeed, the merit of Mr. BLAINE'S motion for an inquiry arose out of its adaptation to this condition of affairs. The Vermont Senator took it for granted that everything is ripe for further legislation. The Maine Senator more correctly interpreted Northern sentiment when he assumed certain alleged facts as a reason for investigating thoroughly the circumstances connected with the Southern elections in question. Even on this safe ground party action was not easily obtained. Unworthy personal jealousies, doubtless, had much to do with the indifference encountered by Mr. BLAINE, and with the lack of earnestness which delayed the organization of the committee. But it must also be admitted that the disinclination to reopen the Southern question in any shape exists among Republicans to an extent which so clear-headed a man as Mr. EDMUNDS should not have overlooked. How far this feeling will yield to the results of the investigation now going on in Louisiana we shall know in due season. The fragments of testimony that have been received add little to our knowledge, though confirming general impressions previously received; and of the tone and sagacity of the committee we cannot form an opinion. For political purposes, the treatment of facts is as important as the facts themselves, as the melancholy fate of Mr. BOUTWELL'S Mississippi report proves. And it is certain that in the present temper of the Republican Party, only the judicious handling of conclusive evidence will reconcile the party to a revival of the Southern controversy, or contribute to the growth of a demand for fresh legislation directed against the Democracy in the Southern States.

Indirectly, Mr. EDMUNDS' resolutions have aided in the crystallization of opinion on the controverted points of this question. Doubts may be entertained with reference to facts, and with reference to the expediency of making them the groundwork of a party programme. But when principles are at stake, doubt disappears; expediency is overshadowed by duty. Now, the sole redeeming effect of Mr. EDMUNDS' effort is seen in the broad line which it has brought to light as between the Republican and Democratic Parties. The vague phrases employed by the Democratic Senators to hide their position touching the constitutional amendments, are dropped when they come to the principles which underlie the relations of States to the Federal power, and determine the nature of the authority which regulates the exercise of the franchise and guards the freedom and integrity of elections. Without robbing the States of an atom of the power conferred on them by the Constitution, Republicans will not yield the vital principle of the Union, or surrender the safeguards of rights acquired as consequences of the war. So far as these matters are concerned, the Republican policy can undergo no change. It is not dependent on Mr. BLAINE'S inquiry or Mr. EDMUNDS' resolutions. The Democratic position is now equally well defined. Pretenses hitherto employed to mitigate the odiousness of principles that culminated in rebellion, are at last discarded. Compelled in some specific way to meet the Edmunds resolutions, the Democratic Senators have promulgated, as their party's policy, an undiluted version of the old State rights doctrine. With the resolutions presented by Mr. MORGAN on record, their party cannot escape the responsibility involved in its revival of nullification, and its bold reassertion of the Southern pretensions which led to the war.

THE PENSION ARREARS BILL.

The diversity in the estimates made by experts, or those who should be experts, of the amount of money which the pension arrearage law will take from the Treasury is extraordinary. But the same diversity occurred when the measure was acted upon last year, and the year before, and nobody has since thought it worth while, apparently, to make more accurate calculations. The Congressmen who had charge of the bill in the two houses fixed the probable amount called for at about $18,000,000. It is said that Pension Office authorities raise that to $33,000,000 at present, with enough more in the future to carry the total above $50,000,000. Mr. SHERMAN'S estimate is reported to be about $100,000,000. Three years ago the Pension Commissioner computed the arrearage at about $13,500,000; but it has increased greatly since.

The existing law on the subject is section 15 of the act of 1873; and it declares that all pensions granted for death, wounds, or disease received in the service since March 4, 1861, shall begin at the date of the death or of the discharge from the service, "or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension"—*provided* that the application for the pension was, or shall be, filed with the Commissioner within five years after the right thereto accrued; otherwise, the pension is to begin at the date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish it. The bill now passed by both houses of Congress simply removes this five years' limitation clause or proviso.

So much for what the bill is. One of the best arguments in its favor was that in some cases soldiers who received disabilities in the service held back, through a commendable motive of pride or of patriotism, from applying for a pension until after the five years' limit had expired; and that then they asked a pension because the hard times or misfortunes drove them to do it. Hence it was urged with much force that the honorable feeling which prompted this delay should not work to their disadvantage. In other cases, the carelessness of the young soldier may have led him to refrain from looking after his pecuniary rights until the statute period had run against him. In still other cases, the degree of disability, especially from disease, which would entitle the claimant to relief, might not have developed itself until after the five years had passed, and yet be traceable to the injury received in service. In still other cases, ignorance that a valid claim existed, or a shrinking from going through the claim agent machinery, and, above all, inability to get at the required evidence, may have caused the delay. Still another argument attacked the five years' limitation as one that never had any basis of reason; for it must be admitted that, if intended to guard against frauds in trumping up pretended wounds or diseases, the real point for meeting this danger is not on arrears of pension, but on granting a pension at all. If the evidence is not satisfactory, the pension must not be given; if it is satisfactory, why not allow the pension to accrue from the time the injury was received? Finally, it is argued that if the discrimination in the law of 1873 is unjust, the amount of money required for righting it ought not to stand in the way, in view of the vastly greater amounts already paid and to be paid for pensions.

Against this measure it has been urged that, even admitting that the right to a pension is a contract right instead of a gratuity, the power and duty of Congress to prescribe some limitation of time in regard to applications, and to effectuate it by discriminations, have never until of late been disputed. In fact, we find that in 1862, under the first pension, there was a one-year limitation—the date being fixed at discharge, but if the application was delayed a year, then the pension "shall commence on the day of the filing of the application." In 1864 we find this limit extended to three years; and in 1873 the five years' limit was fixed upon, without, apparently, any question of its liberality and equity. It is urged that during this long interval, such restrictions operated as a kind of notice to claimants, and that subsequent claimants could hardly complain of injustice. Besides, it appears from the records that an enormous majority of the cases now to be affected by the bill have been those of applications perfected since 1873; and at this point comes in the question how far they have been multiplied by the industry of claim agents, purchasing the accruing benefit for small amounts—a branch of the subject, however, which we need not discuss. Still another argument, which caused almost all the debate in the Senate on the day the bill was passed, is that the new measure may, in some cases, give a pension for years during which disabilities were not developed or suspected, and that for such intervening time pensions are not designed. Finally, it was argued that so large a sum should not be taken out of the Treasury on a revocation of conditions long ago imposed.

But, after all, the strongest practical argument in favor of the measure was, doubtless, that it was "a soldier bill"; for on no other ground can we account for a bill appropriating so much money sweeping the House by storm, and the Senate by a vote of 44 to 4; while to this same peculiarity we must, doubtless, ascribe the prolonged deliberation of Mr. HAYES and his Cabinet, as to whether the bill should be signed or vetoed. Meanwhile, the not very abstruse and yet somewhat important calculation, whether the measure is likely to call for eighteen millions, or three or five times eighteen millions, still keeps modestly in the background.

ABORTIVE PROJECTS IN CONGRESS.

It seems that members of Congress learn little by experience or observation regarding the limitations imposed by a short session. It is perfectly well known that, with the exception of the period of the war, when legislation was absolutely necessary, very few measures of importance, other than the appropriation bills, have ever been carried through at the second session of a Congress. In the first place, the total number of working days in the session cannot exceed 80. From these must be deducted a fortnight for the holiday recess, and, with the interruptions which invariably occur, the available time is reduced to not more than ten weeks. Yet, year after year, members and committees force upon the two bodies of Congress propositions literally by the thousand. Congress has during the present session sat somewhat less than six weeks, yet there have been introduced in the House nearly a thousand bills, and in the Senate nearly one-fourth that number, in all about 1,200 bills, and the process still goes on. In the two houses, the bills of the present Congress number very nearly 8,000.

Among these proposed bills some are of general importance, on which much time is expended, for the most part for nothing. Thus, an elaborate examination has been made into the question of the sugar duties. The Treasury Department, after a pretty thorough investigation, made certain definite recommendations. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House took the business in hand, and heard many witnesses, at considerable expense, and occupying a great deal of time. It is now announced that nothing will come of it. The committee cannot agree on any measure, and if they could, it is extremely improbable that anything they should recommend could obtain the approval of the House. The same committee has had before it the subject of free ships. It has gone through the same process, and with the same result. A good deal of time has been devoted to hearing arguments and taking "testimony," as it is curiously called. It is not probable that we shall ever have the benefit of a report on either question, or of the publication of the testimony. A measure has also been set on foot to regulate inter-State commerce, a subject of sufficient importance, certainly, and one which has attracted a great deal of attention. Hearing is now being given to the representatives of the various railroad lines to be affected by the bill; but it is certain that no legislation will follow, and probably no report will be made.

On the other hand, in the Senate, by the greatest promptness and energy on the part of Mr. EDMUNDS, having the advantage of previous consideration of the subject by his committee, a bill has been passed providing a partial remedy for the confusion which exists regarding the counting of the Electoral votes. But the bill is opposed in the House; a counter-proposition, of the most extreme and remarkable character, has been brought forward, and it is not likely that any bill whatever will become a law. Such measures as are completed in the meantime are rushed through with indecent haste, no sufficient time is allowed for mature deliberation, and millions are wasted for want of method and responsibility in legislation. Congress, beset with innumerable projects, does very little thoroughly, and does nothing at all in regard to the great body of bills which are submitted to it.

It would be a great deal better for the country if the attention of Congress could be confined during the short session to the appropriation bills, and to the uncompleted work of the preceding session. Of course, no hard and fast rule could be embodied either in the Constitution or in the statutes regulating this matter, but a little practical common sense on the part of members would go a great way toward settling the difficulty. If they would refrain from crowding the files of the two houses with propositions for which there is no earthly hope of even consideration, to say nothing of favorable action, time would be left to do with reasonable leisure and thoroughness the work that must be done. But so long as the great majority of Congressmen guide their conduct, not by the public interests, but by what they think will render them popular in their limited constituencies, we are not likely to see much improvement. At present things are going from bad to worse at each short session.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS WANTED.

Before the withdrawal of the German Parliamentary Discipline bill, it was noted in Germany, with some surprise, that the measure had created more excitement outside of Germany than at home. The provisions of that bill did seem obnoxious to a stranger, and especially to Americans, accustomed as we are to the utmost freedom of debate. But it is always easier for people to become inflamed by the misfortunes of remote nations than to be moved by circumstances nearer home. It is a demonstrable proposition that good Americans pass more sleepless nights and anxious days on account of the Anti-Socialist laws of Germany than even the Germans do. We can imagine one of our excellent Communists shaking a sleepy German by the shoulder and crying, "Wake up, there! Don't you know that you are a victim of the most crushing tyranny on earth?" The victim of tyranny smiles drowsily and takes another mug of beer. No, he does not know that he is persecuted and down-trodden. Sometimes his good-natured, stolid face beams with a ray of intelligence when his voluble French friend shows him the malevolent oppression of the Kaiser, but, on the whole, he is content to let his friends do his swearing and relieve his mind for him. And it must be admitted that his friends very much enjoy doing it.

The defenders of human liberty throughout the world held a meeting at Chickering Hall the other night, in which German despotism was very severely handled. If the Kaiser or that bad man, BISMARCK, could have heard what was said about them, they would undoubtedly have felt, as WARREN HASTINGS did on a certain occasion, that they were the basest criminals on the earth. There was a painful lack of Germans. The meeting was arranged for the purpose of giving naturalized Germans an opportunity to ventilate their wrongs; but, in the language of the Chairman, Mr. JOHN SWINTON, of the editorial staff of our brilliant contemporary, the New-York *Sun*, "the Germans had decamped." Not one was to be found. Vainly the Chairman rapped his knuckles on the stand and demanded to know if there were any down-trodden Germans in the hall who would like to ascend the platform and recite their wrongs. Not a down-trodden responded. It was proposed to send out agents with lassoes and compel some fugitive German Socialist to come in, just as the good fathers of the California mission were used to lasso Indians who were to be baptized into the faith. Where was the use, moaned the Chairman, of organizing a meeting of German Socialists to denounce German Anti-Socialist laws, if the German Socialists would not attend? The meeting in this respect was a failure. "They had crawled out of it," said the disappointed Chairman, although he had understood that they were "the most voluble nation on the face of the earth."

The failure of the German-American Socialists to rise to the emergency is one of the most discouraging signs of the times. In consequence of the laudable efforts of the Socialists in Germany to reduce the number of crowned heads, by means of shot-guns and other weapons, this peaceful and patriotic class is outrageously persecuted. Men who have gone out gunning for Emperors have actually been put to death; and such a popular prejudice has been created against sportsmen of this variety that the relatives of one of them changed their names in order to disguise their relationship to the unsuccessful marksman. When it was discovered that certain Socialist societies, were preparing to kill Emperors, Princes, and other imperial vermin, stringent laws were enacted against them, and these oppressed people were notified that they must not interfere with business of the crowned heads. A thrill of indignation ran along the cable under the briny depths of the Atlantic, and Mr. JUSTUS SCHWAB called an impromptu meeting of exiled patriots at his lager-beer shop. It was numerously attended. A great deal of beer was drank, and the resolutions of the assemblage took the shape of 5-cent nickels, which flowed into SCHWAB'S money-drawer like the leaves of Vallambrosa. There was no lager at Chickering Hall the other night. Neither were there any German Socialists.

Why this lukewarmness? Why do not the heart-broken exiles of despotism rise up and denounce the tyrannical laws of "the man of blood and iron"? Is it possible that the German-Americans are so sleek and comfortable in their republican American homes that they do not care for their persecuted brethren beyond the sea? Is it possible that they do not know that king-killing, like poaching, is declared unlawful, and that a Socialist who takes aim at a paltry Emperor is actually arrested and tried as if he were an ignominious chicken-stealer? These are the facts, and yet, strange to say, our German Socialist friends stolidly drink their lager while SWINTON, Citizen DRURY, and the seedy young man with eye-glasses combine to blister BISMARCK and make things hot for the crowned heads. It is a bad sign when victims of tyranny do not know when they are victims of tyranny. It is lamentable that Americans and Bohemians should be compelled to manage the denouncing business, while those who are most interested (or should be) in this attempt to make tyranny tremble placidly look on and smile. But Germany is a great way off, and even the thunder-tones of the Chickering Hall meeting must roll over the heads of many abuses nearer home before the bad old Kaiser will hear them. Unless our fellow-countrymen can secure a few real victims to assist in the next protest against German imperialism they had better take up some native-born grievance. It is a pity to waste so much useful sympathy on a foreign country which does not seem to want it.

One of the most remarkable productions of the late GEORGE S. HILLARD was a lecture delivered in his thirty-eighth year on the "Connection between Geography and History." This was the first presentation in the Republic of the principles of comparative physical geography, afterward unfolded by GUYOT in his work, "The Earth and Man," made up from a course of lectures given in Boston. HILLARD'S "Life of Captain John Smith," after it had appeared in Sparks' "American Biography," was republished in England without the author's name, as a native performance. In early life he was regarded, no doubt justly, as far superior, intellectually, to CHARLES SUMNER, whose law partner he temporarily was, and he would probably have achieved much more in politics, had he possessed SUMNER'S excessive industry and adhesiveness of purpose. Although he had been six years a paralytic, he retained full mental vigor and all his wonted cheerfulness to the last. Allusion has been made in some of the newspapers to his domestic unhappiness. His marriage was a most striking instance of temperamental incompatibility. Both he and his wife were amiable, estimable, and affectionate, but totally devoid of sympathy one with the other. They could no more coalesce than oil and water; and yet each made a heroic struggle during 40 years to this end. They separated only two years ago, their common friends having decided that separation was the best thing, as the author's growing ailment rendered any lack of spiritual or mental concord too serious to be longer endured. The ill-assorted couple had great respect for one another; but any approach to harmony was simply impossible. In the first years of their marriage they had a son, and his loss was an affliction from which the father never entirely recovered. It very rarely happens that so excellent and admirable a man and woman as Mr. and Mrs. HILLARD have been hopelessly prevented, by radical differences of constitution and disposition, from making one another happy.

Germans of a statistical turn are letting in a considerable amount of uncomfortable light upon the social condition of those who live in their capital city. Every one knows that Berlin is a town of hasty creation. From a quiet, well-ordered place, it has within a few years expanded into a great, bustling metropolis. But, though there has been a gain in size, it cannot be said that the city has increased proportionately in other desirable respects; on the contrary, the augmentation of human want and misery seems to have outstripped the growth in population. Take one curious change, that is, the increase in the number of those who live on third stories. In 1861 they were only 3½ per cent. of the population, while in 1871 the proportion had risen to 8½ per cent., and since that time the increase has been gradual, though slow. Every year the ratio of citizens of Berlin who live in cellars grows larger, while the number of those who pass through the rigors of a North German Winter without a fire or stove in their rooms is terribly large. Besides this, it is estimated that one-eighth of the entire population is composed of men and women who are little better than tramps, living from hand to mouth, and only working when forced to do so. Perhaps these facts may account for the rapid spread in Berlin of Socialism, as this is a theory wonderfully attractive to those who have nothing to lose by any change.

The bitter jest recently leveled at the great champion of French Republicanism, by changing the phrase "*Vous m'embêtez*" (you bore me) into "*Vous me Gambettez*," is a fair illustration of the well-known saying that the enemies of a French politician always aim at coupling him with some ridiculous association. Indeed, the party warfare of France, for generations past, has been chiefly waged by means of those nicknames in which her people excel. One of LOUIS XV.'s upstart favorites was actually driven from Paris by the mockery which converted his newly-acquired title of La Vandière into "L'Avant-hier," (the day before yesterday.) The deadliest of the countless hostile epithets applied to MARIE ANTOINETTE was that of "La Boulangère," (the bakeress,) which kept alive the absurd calumny that she had withdrawn a quantity of grain from the public stores, in order to sell it for her own benefit. The fate of the Directory of 1795 was sealed the moment France began to speak contemptuously of its members as "Les Avocats," (the lawyers.) The massacre of the 4th of December was needed to efface the nickname of "Soulouque" applied to LOUIS NAPOLEON, in stinging allusion to the mock Emperor of the Haytian negroes, and there can be little doubt that the spirit fostered on that occasion by teaching the soldiers of the Algerian Army to speak of the Parisians as "Bedouins" rendered the butchery ten-fold more bloody than it would otherwise have been.

The late J. BLAIR SCRIBNER was so much admired and loved by his maternal grandfather, Hon. JOHN I. BLAIR, after whom he had been named, that the latter had determined, it is said, to leave him a large amount of property. He was so desirous that his elder grandson should be the senior partner of the publishing house that he bought, it is said, Mr. ARMSTRONG out of the firm in order that its style might be changed from SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. to CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. By this change the entire financial responsibility and management of the house devolved upon BLAIR SCRIBNER, who was very capable and ambitious, though not strong enough to endure the strain. He had been ailing for some time, and his physician had urged him last Autumn to go South for rest and recreation. But he was unwilling to leave his post, and by rigidly adhering to it he really died from overwork. Had Mr. ARMSTRONG remained in the firm, it is not unlikely that BLAIR SCRIBNER would still have been alive. Thus his grandfather's generosity defeated the very purpose he had so fondly cherished. The uncertainty of life and death is shown in the fact that BLAIR SCRIBNER, less than 30, is dead, while his grandfather, JOHN I. BLAIR, is yet vigorous at over three score and ten. Few young men had brighter prospects or more to live for than BLAIR SCRIBNER, and his early death illustrates the bitter sarcasm of fortune.

In spite of the careful study that has been given to the disease, diphtheria must still be classed as an unexplainable physical disorder. For a long time it was supposed to be of modern origin, but medical historical research has shown that there is good reason for thinking that it prevailed with deadly effect in India as long ago as 600 B. C., and that the fatal epidemic called in the Talmud "askara" was essentially diphtheritic in its character. But from this time forward to the seventeenth century there is no disease described with which it can be compared. At that time there were many deaths from this cause; but it appears to have made a complete leap over the eighteenth century, and not to have been taken into professional account until about twenty years ago. Since that time, 1858, it has been intermittent in its severity, when any given locality is considered, though it has never disappeared, when this and other large countries are taken into account. What regulates its coming and its going is, however, an unsolved mystery. Of the nature of the disease itself the same uncertainty exists, some physicians classing it with the very common disorder known as croup, while others, of seemingly equal authority, maintain that there is no connection between the two. Indeed, almost as much is learned by what it does not do as by what it does. In this way it has been repeatedly shown that it is governed by family or constitutional attractions, since, when one member of a family has it, other members of the household are much more liable to be attacked by it than friends or nurses who are not related by blood ties, even though the exposure in the latter case should be greater than in the former. In view of the number of cases of sickness from this cause in this City at the present time, it would be well for all to bear this last-named circumstance in mind, for the frequency with which two or more members of a family die within a short time from this disease is one of its most painful features. It is, at least, satisfactory to know that the number who recover is now much larger than it once was, for in ancient times it was styled an incurable complaint, while the present rate of mortality from this cause is less than 40 per cent. of those who suffer from it. The fact of its complete absence through long terms of years certainly indicates its possible preventability, and in these days of enlightened medical research it will be strange if some way is not discovered of stamping it out as effectually as small-pox has been eradicated.

In consequence of the prospectively unprofitable character of most of the great mercantile pursuits in England, and the ill-success that has attended many of the investments made by British capitalists in foreign national loans, it is probable that the amount of unemployed money held in London seeking secure investments is larger now than it usually is. This sum, under ordinary conditions, has been estimated to be about £120,000,000, but it would not be surprising if it now footed up to £150,000,000, for many of the large landed proprietors have not yet begun to feel the contracting pressure of hard times upon their incomes. Under these circumstances, if our business interests revive within the next year or two, it would not be strange if English capital was to flow this way to supplement our own in the development of our various industries. There are certain American investments which are not likely for a long time to come to prove attractive to foreign capitalists. Among these may be ranked the loans of certain Southern and Western States; the stock of railroads, particularly those in the West, and shares in mining ventures. In all of these British investors have had bitter experiences, and the lesson so hardly learned is likely to be remembered. But these, while they represent many of the channels through which floating money is absorbed, do not include countless opportunities for using capital which a great and growing country like this has to offer when business is in a flourishing condition. In California the custom was adopted long ago of establishing large loaning institutions supplied wholly with funds drawn from the other side of the Atlantic, and though this has already been done here on a small scale, it is not improbable that the practice may be extended in the immediate future. In these cases, the money is placed by the foreigners in the hands of managers upon whose honesty and business keenness they can rely, and, though the scope of operations is frequently carried outside of what would be termed legitimate banking, the investors feel secure in the thought that they will not be called upon to meet unreasonable losses. It is true that this field is at present more than filled by home accumulations, as holders of bank stock know to their sorrow, but 12 months or 24 months may change all this.

VICEREGAL VISITORS AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 23.—The viceregal party spent yesterday visiting the scenery about the Falls. The visitors followed the river on the Canadian side to the new suspension bridge, and crossed to the American side. Turning to the northward, they kept on the outskirts of the town, then, following the river road, they reached the bridge and crossed to Goat Island. Luna Island was next visited. They next went to Prospect Park, which was beautifully decorated with flags and arches, after which they descended the inclined plane to the ice mound below the American fall. They went thence along the rough path across the ice bridge, on which there are three saloons for the sale of refreshments. On seeing these the Marquis of Lorne laughingly remarked that it was the first time he had ever seen a refreshment booth made of solid ice with a stove burning briskly in it. They then finished the walk across the ice bridge, and taking the sleighs which were in waiting at the foot of the ferry road, returned to their hotel.

GENERAL NOTES.

Rents have fallen from 25 to 30 per cent. in Quebec.

The California Constitutional Convention has rejected all the propositions to extend the elective franchise to women.

Cincinnati papers record with evident pride that nine foundlings have been found on door-steps in that city since New Year's Day.

A Connecticut farmer and his son have been badly poisoned in the hands by buckskin gloves purchased in Bridgeport. Sumac is supposed to have been used in the tanning.

An Iowa girl eloped with her lover and was married the other day, while her dearest lady friend, closely veiled, led her cruel father a wild-goose chase in another direction.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been delighted by the discovery that the State of Indiana exempts widows and spinsters possessing $1,000 of property from taxation on one-half that sum.

Hon. Artemas Ervin and Mr. James Cox, of Lowndes County, Miss., quarreled on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., and fell at each other with their pen-knives. Both were seriously, perhaps fatally, cut.

The Toledo brewers refuse to employ any man in cutting ice who does not furnish a ticket from a saloon-keeper patronizing them. Consequently, if a man doesn't drink beer he can't have work.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes used but one pen for all his literary works from 1857 until September of last year, when he sent it to the makers to be repaired, with a "certificate of honorable service."

Of the 232 divorces in St. Louis last year, 123 were granted by default—many, probably, by collusion between the parties, and in some cases unknown to the defendant. There are now pending about 200 cases undisposed of.

A tailor in Concord, N. H., has made, in compliance with the order of an eccentric customer, a pair of trousers which measure 30 inches in circumference at the thigh and 13 inches at the ankle, and have a spring-bottom of 24 inches.

The use of pennies in St. Louis, which was begun about a year ago, is reported to be increasing, and many citizens are finding them not only endurable but indispensable. And this is found true not only of the poorer classes but of wealthy people.

The *National Journal of Education* prints letters from Prof. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard College; William Lloyd Garrison, and John G. Whittier, disapproving military drill in schools as tending to the cheapening of human life and the reckless use of deadly weapons.

Mr. Hugh Johnston, of Catasauqua, Penn., took his wife sleigh-riding on Tuesday. On the way she complained of feeling cold, and he wrapped her more closely in the robes. She made no further complaint, but when they reached home Mr. Johnston discovered that she was dead. Heart disease was the cause.

The Lebanon *Courier* predicts that Gov. Hoyt will make one of the most popular Executives Pennsylvania has ever had. It says he is a genial gentleman, in full sympathy with the people, with a personal magnetism that wins the regard of all who approach him, added to which are an honest purpose and a natural and cultured ability.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has been interviewed again. He says he is a hard-money man of the strictest sect, but thinks resumption was had too suddenly and has cost too much. He would have neither greenbacks nor national bank-notes, and, in fact, wants no other financial institutions than State banks. He says that South Carolina ought to pay its debts, and admits that there were "irregularities" in the late election. Looking forward, he expresses the belief that the Democracy can succeed in 1880 on the platform of constitutional rule, self-government, and no sectionalism.

AMUSEMENTS.

"IL TROVATORE" AT BOOTH'S.

Mr. Strakosch's company, with the addition of Mme. De Murska, gave a performance of "Trovatore" last evening at Booth's Theatre which was worthy of much praise. The house was full, and the artists who sang had no cause to complain of a lack of appreciation. Mme. De Murska's *Leonora* was a meritorious performance, but the rôle demands dramatic force and the grand style, which Mme. De Murska does not possess beyond scores of other *Leonoras* who have appeared on the New-York stage. Indeed, her rendering of the part was not up to the standard of some artists who are not yet forgotten. She sang, however, carefully, and introduced some of her exceptionally brilliant high notes and florid execution, which never fail to arouse the enthusiasm of an audience. The triumphs of the evening were Miss Cary's *Azucena* and Mr. Adams' *Manrico*. Miss Cary was in superb voice, and sang, as she acted, with the skill of an experienced artist. If she would contrive to make herself look like *Azucena*, and sacrifice the attractiveness of her stage presence to the dramatic requirements of the part, she would in every sense be entitled to the first place on the operatic stage in this rôle. It was, nevertheless, a noble performance by Miss Cary, and received, as it deserved, the heartiest applause. Mr. Adams was in better voice than he has been on any other evening of the season, and gave a spirited and artistic rendering of the part of *Manrico*, which improved as it progressed. In the duet with *Azucena*, in the fourth act, he was without fault, and no better performance of this favorite part of the opera has been heard for many a day. Signor Pantaleoni was not particularly good as the *Count*. The minor parts and the chorus were fairly given, but the orchestra, as usual, were inclined to be noisy, and the conductor had his hands full in his efforts to keep them under control.

GENERAL MENTION.

This evening the Lingards may be seen at the Broadway Theatre in "Our Boys." This amusing play will be given at the two performances to-morrow.

Mr. Charles Fechter will make his appearance on the Boston stage next month in the "Duke's Motto." Later in the season he is expected to play in this City.

Unusual preparations are now being made at Niblo's for the coming revival of that ancient and well-worn spectacle "The Black Crook." This seems to indicate a return to the "good, old times," as the vague past is generally termed.

It may be well to recall the fact that the hundredth anniversary of the death of David Garrick, the most illustrious name in English theatrical annals, occurred last Monday. Davy—as Johnson affectionately called him, the same Johnson who had previously lampooned him—died on the 20th of January, 1779. His last appearance was made in "King Lear."

On the return of Mlle. Aimée to the Park Theatre in April, a company made up mostly of new faces will be introduced to the public. The second prima donna will be Mlle. Berthe Legrand, who is unknown here, and the tenors will be M. Gutson and M. De Howey. Offenbach's latest success, "Madame Favart," is one of the novelties to be presented by the new company.

There is some talk of a new play by Mr. Boucicault succeeding "Ours" at Wallack's, although it was generally believed that an American play was to be the coming attraction. There is no need of a change at present, however, as "Ours" has proved very successful. A new addition shortly to be made to Mr. Wallack's company is Mr. A. H. Dane, a handsome and intelligent young actor, who recently played with Miss Claxton in "The Double Marriage."

Col. Mapleson's season of opera in Chicago has proved even more successful than was anticipated. On Monday night "Rigoletto" was produced, and the house was crowded. On Tuesday "Faust" was sung, with Miss Minnie Hauk as *Marguerite*, to another full house. "The Magic Flute" attracted a very large audience on Wednesday. Last night "I Puritani" was witnessed by the greatest multitude ever gathered within the walls of a Western theatre. The receipts were more than $6,000, and no fewer than 2,000 people were turned away, being unable to procure tickets.

WORK IN THE NEW CAPITOL.

PROPOSITIONS AND DISCUSSIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR INSURANCE LEGISLATION—THE REFEREE SYSTEM ATTACKED—A SUBSTITUTE FOR MR. BROOKS' RESOLUTION ABOUT THE INFERIOR COURTS TABLED—TALKING ABOUT SALARIES IN THIS CITY.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the order of introduction of bills to-day, Mr. Skinner brought forward the bill, of which an outline was sent yesterday, proposing the abolition of the Insurance Department. Upon Mr. Fish's request, the bill was read through as introduced. It was listened to with attention, puzzling some members, while it astonished others. In the line of life insurance matters, Mr. Hepburn introduced a bill requiring life insurance companies to issue paid-up policies to policy-holders upon lapsed policies in certain cases. Mr. Ogden, of Kings, introduced a bill in relation to foreign insurance companies doing business in this State. It provides that no company organized under the laws of any foreign Government shall hereafter be admitted to transact the business of fire insurance in this State, unless it shall have deposited in the Insurance Department as security for its policy-holders in this State a sum at least equal to $500,000, provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any such foreign company now authorized to transact such business in this State. Such sum of $500,000 deposited with the Insurance Department shall be invested in the manner now provided by law as to the assets of insurance companies organized under the laws of this State.

Mr. Wells, of Westchester, introduced a bill designed to check abuses in the appointment of Referees, particularly in the City of New-York. It is well known that some of the Judges have had their favorite Referees, to whom they have referred cases in spite of the protest of all parties to the action, the court claiming the right to appoint any one, even if the parties to the suit were willing to agree upon some one else. It is believed by the promoter of the bill that there is no reason why parties should not agree upon a Referee of their own selection. Mr. Wells' bill provides that in actions to foreclose mortgages for the partition or sale of real estate and for the admeasurement of dower, whenever a referee shall be appointed for any purpose, the court shall appoint as such Referee any reputable attorney of the Supreme Court that may be agreed upon by the plaintiff and such of the defendants who have appeared, or their attorneys; and in cases where none of the defendants have appeared, then the court shall appoint as such Referee any reputable attorney of the Supreme Court, nominated by the plaintiff or his attorney, provided that no person shall be appointed as Referee who holds any position as clerk or otherwise in any court of this State, or who has any interest whatever in the action.

Mr. Varnum to-day revived the discussion, opened by Mr. Brooks, upon the question of the reduction of salaries in New-York City. He moved Mr. Brooks' resolution regarding the inferior courts from the table, and offered a substitute for it, as follows:

Whereas, It appears by the financial estimate of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York that the expenses of maintaining the judiciary of said City, including the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, for the year 1879, will reach the enormous sum of $865,464, as more fully appears by the schedule annexed hereto; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this House the expenses of this branch of the City Government can be greatly reduced without in any degree impairing the efficiency of the administration of justice,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Affairs of Cities to hear, determine, and report in the interest of economy and reform, the proper remedies to reduce the expenses and to remove other abuses, if any, growing out of the administration of justice in the City of New-York.

After the Clerk had read the proposed substitute, Mr. Brooks, who was evidently not satisfied, desired to have a vote taken, separately, on his resolution and the substitute. This the Speaker decided could not be done. Mr. Brooks then reiterated his reasons for aiming his resolution at the Court of General Sessions, which was that it is a court established by legislative action and within its control. Mr. Hayes said that while he had no disposition to obstruct the member from Richmond, he objected to passing a resolution to instruct the Committee on Cities. The whole matter should be referred to the committee, and he therefore called up his resolution regarding the scaling down of salaries, which he offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Varnum. Mr. Varnum rather hastily accepted the amendment. Then Mr. Strahan expressed his opinion that the scope of the inquiry about to be undertaken should be wider. It should be extended to all the boards and departments. He then went over the resolution of Dr. Hayes, calling attention to what appeared to him a defect, in that it omitted to strike at the salaries of certain employes.

Mr. Bagley(?), speaking more directly than the gentleman from New-York, suggested that the phraseology of the resolution was not all-important. He favored Mr. Brooks' resolution because he believed it good generalship to attack the enemy in detail. If all departments were assailed together, opposition would be concentrated. He trusted that the objects of the resolution would not be frittered away by referring it to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Fish asked whether it would not be better to have local authorities fix the salaries, rather than that the Legislature, knowing nothing about them, should attend to the matter. Further on, Mr. Strahan alluded to the action of the Governor, who had vetoed bills to reduce salaries because the passage of them was considered an unconstitutional interference with local authority. It was Mr. Strahan's opinion that it would not do to mince matters by attacking in detail. The bill to reduce salaries should be comprehensive. There was public opinion enough in favor of such a bill to drive it through. He gave notice that he proposed to introduce such a bill at an early day. Mr. Husted, seeing that the discussion, which was becoming tiresome to the Assembly, was likely to result unprofitably, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but not until he and Dr. Hayes had had a sharp passage, in which Mr. Husted objected very fiercely to the insinuation of Mr. Hayes that he was opposed to reducing salaries in New-York. The matter was tabled.

THE SENATE'S WORDS AND DEEDS.

LOOKING AFTER RECEIVERS OF SAVINGS BANKS—THE BILL ABOUT COMMISSIONERS OF WATER-SUPPLY FOR NEW-YORK PASSED—A PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL CELEBRATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer presented to the Senate this morning the report of the Capitol Commission, of which he is a member, and the reading of which was listened to with marked attention. The Commissioners invite the severest scrutiny of the Legislature and of the public into their official acts, both as respects their economy and wisdom.

The report of the Acting Superintendent of Banks was received in answer to Senator Jacobs' inquiry as to the number of savings banks that had failed in the last 10 years, the names of Receivers, &c. The Superintendent says he is unable to give the names of Receivers or any details of their acts, for the reason that when a Receiver is appointed the bank is taken out of the jurisdiction of the Bank Superintendent, and the law does not compel him to report to anybody but the court that appointed him. He advises a change in the law so as to require reports to be made also to the Bank Department, where the public naturally looks for information. He says he has asked for information from several Receivers, who have declined to furnish it. Mr. Jacobs said that, from information he had received, he was satisfied that some of these Receivers were putting the money of depositors into *their own pockets*, where they intended to keep it as long as possible, and it was very likely these were the men who refused information to the Bank Superintendent. He therefore offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Superintendent for the names of those Receivers who had refused to answer his inquiries.

Judge Robertson's bill, enlarging and simplifying the powers of the Commissioners appointed last Winter to take steps for procuring an additional supply of water for New-York, was read a third time and passed, with only one dissenting vote—Ecclesine's. The bill was drawn by the Corporation Counsel of New-York, and its passage asked for by all the persons officially interested in the work of procuring an additional water-supply. Senator Wagstaff asked and obtained unanimous consent for the passage of a bill authorizing the Controller to issue duplicate certificates to the Manhattan Savings Institution in place of those stolen from the bank last Fall.

Senator Ecclesine offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the New-York Police Commissioners to report, in 10 days, what steps they have taken to reduce the pay of policemen, and under what authority they are acting.

Senator Harris called up a resolution, offered by him two weeks ago, for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to take into consideration the propriety of getting up some kind of a ceremonial whereby the transfer of the Legislature from the old to the new capitol might be properly commemorated and put on record. A long discussion followed, in which the Albany hobby of everlastingly glorifying the new Capitol was humorously and sarcastically treated. Mr. Ecclesine thought there had been enough of celebration of the new Capitol until the structure was completed. He was in favor of waiting until the entire meal was served up, instead of stopping to say grace over each separate dish. Mr. St. John had no objection to the celebration, if it was done without expense to the State, but he thought that, for the present, the people had about all they could do to pay the bills for the job without incurring additional expense for [illegible] Mr. [illegible], who appeared to be the only Albany man in the debate, [illegible] Mr. Ecclesine for his advocacy in [illegible] a celebration in which he was only a guest, and the expense of which was paid by the citizens of Albany, as something "we" had done. He would remind Senators that for the last three years not a cent had been paid in taxes by the people of this State for the new Capitol. All the appropriations had been taken from unexpended balances of appropriations for other purposes. This brought Mr. Jacobs into the discussion. He quoted the laws of 1877, from which it appeared that over $1,000,000 was raised by tax that year for the new Capitol. The debate finally ended in the adoption of the resolution for the appointment of a committee. The motive for the whole thing is said to be to afford an opportunity for certain Senators and Assemblymen to air their eloquence in making speeches at the proposed celebration.

Senator Murphy introduced, by request, a bill transferring the Dock Department of New-York to the Department of Public Works. Also, by request, a bill providing for a reduction of the number of Judges of the Marine Court to four, by forbidding the election of successors to the next two Judges whose terms expire.

COST OF THE NEW CAPITOL.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK—THEY THINK THE STRUCTURE CAN BE COMPLETED FOR $4,200,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The New Capitol Commissioners have submitted to the Legislature their report of the work of the past year. Its main points are as follows:

They report that they have expended during 1878 the sum of $1,026,463 72, and that there was on hand the sum of $21,279 66, being the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the act of May 18, 1876. There is now due and unpaid and to become due upon contracts $340,910 14. During the year 1878 the north centre section of the new Capitol has been finished and furnished. The Assembly Chamber, with its appurtenances, has been made ready for the Assembly. The room designed for the Court of Appeals has been prepared for the use of the Senate, and several adjoining apartments have been fitted up for the officers of that body. Four rooms have been furnished and set apart for the Governor, and about 30 minor apartments have been prepared for committee-rooms and other purposes. The walls of the south centre section, and those upon the court have been raised to the roof line. A sidewalk has been built along the north side of the building, the street in front thereof has been repaved, and three crosswalks have been laid across Washington-avenue. One-half of the basement of the whole building has been finished. All the exterior drains have been completed, and pipe laid a distance of half a mile, giving the building an independent water supply.

"On the 18th day of January, 1878," the report continues, "in answer to the resolution of the Assembly, the New Capitol Commissioners transmitted an estimate of the cost of the completion of the new Capitol made by the Superintendent and the architects, by whom it was stated that the building could be built and furnished for the sum of $5,198,622. Since the said estimate was made, a large portion of the new Capitol has actually been finished and furnished, and we are, therefore, able to test the accuracy of our estimate by the result of last year. The finished portion is about one-quarter of the area of the whole building, but it is considered that it contains two of the three great rooms, one of the three stair-cases, one-half of the heating apparatus, five of the seven elevators, one-third of the furniture, one-half of the entire water supply, the whole exterior drainage, and that one-half of the basement has been finished; also, the walls of the court and the south-centre section have been built up to the roof line. It is clear that the work done last year bears a larger proportion than one-fourth to the work estimated upon in 1878. One-quarter of the estimate last year is $1,299,666 25. The work actually done and the materials actually purchased have cost $1,294,227 92. Therefore, if we are correct in supposing that one-quarter of the work estimated for last year has been completed, it is clear that we are quite within our estimate. After carefully considering the subject, and in view of last year's experience, we renew our statement of January, 1878, and say that for the sum of $4,200,000 additional appropriation all existing liabilities may be paid and the new Capitol finished and furnished. The Commissioners have reason to believe that the building can be contracted for within the said sum, to be completed in two years from the date of contract.

"The resolution of the Assembly above referred to asks the commission for an estimate of the cost of administering the new Capitol after the same shall be completed. * * * There is doubtless great danger of waste and extravagance in this direction. The expenditures of the Capitol at Washington amount, as we are informed, to about $300,000 per annum. We are of opinion, however, that the new Capitol may be cleaned, lighted, warmed, and in all respects properly cared for for a moderate sum; but to accomplish this it is, in our opinion, necessary that its administration should be kept free from partisan influence. To that end a force of 43 men has been organized to serve during the session of the Legislature, who will take care of the machinery, attend the fires, run the elevators, and do all the work of cleaning the building, and also perform all police duty. The appointments to this force have been equally divided between the political parties, and it is proposed that the men shall serve during good behavior. We believe that upon a system like this the cost of maintaining the new Capitol, when the same shall be completed, may be brought within $75,000 a year, and our estimate for maintenance during the year 1879 is $25,000."

NATIONAL GUARD METHODS.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—At the meeting of the National Guard Association to-day, the Committee on Amendments to the Code reported adversely on the amendment extending the term of service to seven years; also adversely to recommending the exemption clause of $1,000; also as to the State paying pensions, recommending the amendment be referred to the Executive Committee with power; also adversely to appointing an additional Second Lieutenant to every separate company. It was resolved that all matters for legislative action be submitted to the Adjutant-General for approval. A resolution was adopted that every member of the National Guard be required to attend 20 parades or drills before being entitled to his discharge. The matter in relation to loading and firing was then considered. Upton's Tactics were recommended, but, on motion, the whole matter was laid over. A report of the Committee on Rifle Practice was referred to the Executive Committee. The committee on the proposed tax exemption of members of the National Guard reported that it had consulted the Acting Adjutant-General in regard to it, and he said he was heartily in favor of it. The report was accepted and adopted. The matter of reducing the number of returns now prepared by officers was referred to the Acting Adjutant-General to see what could be done as to reducing them. Cols. Belknap, Clark, and Crager were appointed to consult with him on the subject. The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. A. J. Parker; First Vice-President, Gen. J. M. Varian; Second Vice-President, Gen. W. F. Rodgers; Treasurer, Col. W. H. Thompson; Recording Secretary, Major R. V. Young; Corresponding Secretary, Major M. B. Farr; Chaplain, Rev. J. F. Duryea. After the annual address this evening the association attended a banquet at the Delavan House. The next annual meeting will be held in New-York on Jan. 22, 1880.

RAILROAD TROUBLE REPORTED SETTLED.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—It is reported here that the controversy concerning the laying of the track of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway across the Hart estate, at Schaghticoke Point, has been arranged, and workmen are placing the iron bridge across the river. Through trains from Mechanicsville to Eagle Bridge will be running in 10 days. The grading from Eagle Bridge eastward is being prosecuted with vigor.

FOOD TO REMAIN CHEAP.

The bottom fell out of the bull movement in breadstuffs and provisions yesterday, and the whole speculation was bearish. Pork declined 45 cents per barrel and lard 25 cents per 100 pounds from the highest figures of Wednesday. The stories put afloat during the past few days by the bulls have all proved on investigation to be without basis in fact, thus leaving the movement without a leg to stand upon. It is believed that the speculators who started the rise have quietly unloaded upon the gudgeons they drew into their train. The foreign advices were less favorable, and had a tendency to check export and depress business. Freights for grain for prompt shipment, on berth, were strong and room by steam was scarce. Sailing room was also steady and tonnage was offered less freely. Ship-owners anticipate a hardening of the freight market, and were consequently less eager for cargoes. All these causes, together with the thaw and the abundance of money, contributed to render the markets generally weaker. Winter wheat and corn, both spot and options, were much depressed.

A PARRICIDE ARRESTED.

At a late hour last night Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested Martin Coleman, Jr., of Newark, who stabbed his father during a quarrel at their residence in Newark, Jan. 16. Young Coleman had charge of several horses belonging to his father. The latter thought that his son was neglecting them, and the two quarreled. Coleman picked up a boot and struck his son with it. The latter drew a knife and stabbed his father in the arm, from the effects of which Mr. Coleman died on Tuesday night. Last night Detective O'Connor learned that young Coleman had been seen in this City, having fled from Newark, and, after a search, arrested the parricide late last night. He was taken to the Union Market Police Station, where he admitted that he had stabbed his father, but denied any intention of killing him. Coleman was locked up for the night, and will be taken back to Newark to-day.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 23.—Martin [illegible], while returning home last night, was waylaid by a party of men, headed by Charles [illegible], and terribly beaten. He lies in a critical condition.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

LADIES' DAY AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

THE CLUB-HOUSE TURNED INTO A FLOWER GARDEN—A NOTABLE DISPLAY OF PAINTINGS—THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS—A STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

The annual ladies' reception at the Union League Club last evening was an exceptionally brilliant social event. The vestibule of the Twenty-sixth-street entrance was banked on each side with potted palms and other exotic plants. At each turn of the staircase stood a camellia tree in full bloom, supplemented by a basket of trailing vines and sweet-smelling flowers pendent from the banisters. On the centre table in each room, throughout the building was an immense basket of cut flowers, and many of the mantels were similarly decorated. All the chandeliers were festooned with similax interspersed with flowers. The main hallway on the second floor was hung with banners of silk, embroidered with heraldic devices, and similar banners alternating with silken national flags ornamented the walls of the theatre, which served as a dancing hall. Bernstein's band were seated upon the stage, the front of which was completely banked with potted plants in full bloom, and they were further hidden by a double silken curtain of green and crimson and gold. Every room was brilliantly lighted, and with the paintings and statues and elegant appurtenances of the club-house itself, the rich toilets of the ladies, and the glittering uniforms of the officers of the Army and Navy present, the scene was a strikingly beautiful one.

Seldom has such an excellent collection of paintings been gathered, even in the art gallery of the Union League Club, as that which delighted the guests of last evening. There were four from Mrs. A. T. Stewart's collection, including Bouguereau's great canvas, the "Return from the Harvest," and Judge Hilton contributed no fewer than 13, among which may be mentioned Beaumont's "Tomb of Philip Pot," Capobianchi's "Treasure-room of Baron Rothschild," Bridgman's "Checkmate," and Alvarez's "Mme. Pompadour's Toilet." Other pictures particularly worthy of note were "The Vidette," by Meissonier, contributed by M. Knoedler & Co.; "The Dress Parade," by J. G. Brown, same owner; "Tendresse Maternelle," by Leon Perrault, from Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts' collection; "Near Chartres," by Rico, "La Parisienne," by Boldini, and "Master of Hounds," by Gérome, contributed by A. Spencer; "Birthday of Washington," by Baugniet, "Philip II. at Hampton Court," by Escosura, and "Spanish Muleteer," by Vibert, from the collection of S. P. Avery; a "Landscape," by Daubigny, contributed by Francis A. Stout; "The Seashore—Looking Eastward at Sunset," by C. H. Gifford; "Waiting for the Bathers," by E. L. Henry; "The Apprentice," by W. M. Chase; "Escort of the Pasha," by Pasini, owned by Robert Lenox Kennedy, and "Grecian Pass," by J. Elliott Gregory. There were 70 canvases in all. The gallery was lighted in the early part of the evening by an electric lamp, which brought out all the beauties of the paintings, but was severely trying on the toilets of the ladies. An accident whereby the glass receptacle underneath broke and allowed a globule of melted copper to drop upon a lady's trail, caused the withdrawal of the lamp about 10 o'clock. In smothering the incipient conflagration a gentleman destroyed his gloves and burned his hand. The lady's dress was only slightly damaged.

After depositing their overgarments in the rooms set aside for that purpose on the upper floors, the guests first paid a visit to the art gallery, and the next centre of attraction was the supper-tables, which were set in the billiard-room beyond. The steward of the club had outdone himself. In the centre of each table was an immense basket of cut flowers, and this was flanked on all four sides by decorative pieces of the most intricate and artistic kind. All sorts of structures were imitated, from a red brick building to a bee-hive, and these were variously ornamented by candied statues, flowers, fruit, birds, and animals, and by stuffed birds, all fashioned in the most artistic manner, and colored to the life. But the crowning piece of all was an immense structure representing an arch, with a rocky grotto beneath. Prone on the top lay a royal salmon garnished with all the beautiful mysteries known to the French *cuisine*, and underneath, in an artificial pond of real water, swam a dozen or two of live golden carp.

The formal reception took place in the Madison-avenue parlor of the second floor, at 10 o'clock, and half an hour later the dancing was begun in the theatre. There were 20 dances on the programme, mainly waltzes and galops. At this time the building was comfortably filled. The toilets of the ladies were notably tasteful and rich, and there was a brilliant display of valuable jewels. A few of those present were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Sr., son and daughter, Judge and Mrs. Noah Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butler, Judge Henry Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. Joseph Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Richardson, Miss Richardson, Miss Minnie Stanton, Miss Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. George DeWitt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour A. Bunce, Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Brown, Miss Bonney, Miss Barrett, Hon. Joel W. Mason, Thomas Hutton and daughters, Gen. Fry, United States Army; Commodore Erben, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales, Josiah M. Fiske and wife, E. L. Henry, J. F. Cropsey and wife, Daniel F. Appleton, Paymaster Stevenson, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, Major E. D. Judd, United States Army; Hon. Joseph H. Choate and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Darling, Gen. Arnold, Effendi Baltazzi, Rev. Dalgairns Robinson, Capt. Phipps, Asa Bird Gardner, Leonard Jerome and daughter, Hon. Thomas Murphy and daughter, Charles E. Develin, United States Navy; Gen. Kiddoo, Dr. Edward Kershner, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Magoun, Gen. Horace Porter, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey and daughter, Rufus F. Andrews, Charles L. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wagner, Commodore Nicholson, United States Navy; Gen. J. G. Barnard, Gen. Benham and wife, Capt. Thomas Ward, Gen. Crittenden, Col. Bird, Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, Col. Fletcher, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Cornelius Groot, Miss Groot, Mr. E. B. Hilton, Gen. Alexander J. Perry, Brayton Ives and wife, Mrs. Shillaber, of California, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Southwick, M. Gienser, of Paris, Miss Vance, George Cabot Ward, and several hundred others.

At 11:30 o'clock supper was served, and the hungry guests did ample justice to the bountiful and varied menu that had been provided. In addition to the room before described, the entire first story had been converted into a series of supper rooms, and these were constantly filled with family parties who did not care to mingle with the throng below. It was after midnight when the last guests took their departure. The success of the reception is largely due to the following gentlemen:

Committee of Arrangements—Fletcher Harper, S. Franklin Stanton, George W. Dillaway.

Art Committee—James W. Pinchot, Cyrus Butler, Edward L. Henry, Francis A. Stout, Frank Waller, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., George McClure.

Floor Committee—Frederick C. Richardson, William Carpender, Charles C. Worthington, W. E. D. Stokes, Henry D. Babcock, Sully Gillet, Edward T. Dyer, Isaac F. Roe, Gilbert E. Jones, Alexander G. McCosh, Daniel Lord, Jr., T. Chesley Richardson, Isaac Henderson, Jr., William A. Paton, Thomas L. Manson, Jr.

Reception Committee—George Cabot Ward, John Jay, Robert L. Kennedy, Noah Davis, John A. Stewart, Benjamin G. Arnold, Charles L. Tiffany, E. Ogden Doremus, James A. Roosevelt, Nathaniel P. Bailey, William H. Maxwell, Horace Porter, Joseph E. Gay, Frank Waller, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Charles F. Hardy, Edwin D. Morgan, Enoch L. Fancher, Marshall O. Roberts, Daniel F. Appleton, Cornelius R. Agnew, Thomas Hillhouse, Adrian Iselin, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry J. Scudder, Charles G. Landon, Sandford R. Gifford, John Sloane, Charles Lanier, George Montague, David R. Garnies(?), Amos F. Eno, Robert Lenox Belknap.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY CLUB.

TENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MEMBERS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The New-York Wesleyan University Club gave its tenth annual dinner last evening at the Westminster Hotel. Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, President of the club, occupied the chair, and at his right were seated Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, President of the University; Judge George G. Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Judge Northrop, of Connecticut, and Orange Judd, a member of the University Board of Trustees. Among the other guests were Rev. Dr. J. M. King, Rev. George E. Reed, Stamford, Conn.; Rev. G. L. Thompson, and Dr. C. L. Bonnell, of Brooklyn; Profs. Van Vleck and Lane, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean. Rev. Dr. Foss, in response to the toast, "The University," said that it had been found necessary to practice retrenchment in the expenses of the university, and the heaviest part of the burden had fallen on the Faculty, who, rather than permit a curtailment of the regular course of studies, had voluntarily surrendered 10 per cent. of their salaries. As a result, the college was now in an encouraging financial condition. A subscription of $6,394 had enabled the Trustees to meet last year's deficit. The toast of "The Alumni," was responded to by Judge Reynolds, who said that of the 1,000 graduates of the college, one-half were ministers of various denominations; some were preaching, others practicing, and 14 were Presidents of colleges. "The Pulpit" was responded to by Rev. Mr. Reed; "The Medical Profession," by Dr. Bonnell; "The Legal Profession," by Judge Northrop; "The Board of Trustees," by Mr. Orange Judd, and "The Ladies" by Mr. W. E. Walkley. Vice-President S. H. Olin pleasantly performed the duties of the "Toast-master," and several college songs were sandwiched in between the speeches. During the evening the following officers of the club were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. M. King, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, George Kellogg; Secretary, W. C. Wallace; Executive Committee, R. B. Gwillim, W. E. Walkley, and Capt. John Bustis.

THE OLD GUARD AT THE ACADEMY.

A PLEASANT EVENING, BRILLIANT UNIFORMS, TASTEFUL DECORATIONS, AND FINE MUSIC.

The "Old Guard" ball, at the Academy of Music last night, was one of the most enjoyable affairs, and, at the same time, one of the most picturesque spectacles which New-York has witnessed for some time. It is not often in an American city that a departure is made from the conventional black coat and white choker in gentlemen's evening costume, and the brilliant uniforms of white and blue, red and black, and other colors which were worn by at least two-thirds of the gentlemen present last evening proved a most agreeable relief to the eye. The decorations were very tastefully arranged. Upon each of the tiers of proscenium boxes four American flags were draped—two in the centre, caught up by a festoon, and one on either side. At the conjunction of the two pairs of flags were placed shields representing the armorial bearings of different countries. At the lower corner of each tier were placed suits of armor and helmets, and in each box bird-cages were suspended. From the flies at the back of the stage a double circle of gas-light jets was hung, with the letters "L. G."—Light Guard—on one side, and "C. G."—City Guard—on the other. In the space between the two circles were the words "Old Guard" and the figures "1826" and "1833," the former being the date of the formation of the Light Guard under Capt. Vincent, and the latter of the formation of the City Guard under Capt. McArdle. These two companies were afterward consolidated, and formed the nucleus of the present organization. Directly in front of the gas-jets eight American flags were suspended, four on either side, and held together by a shield bearing the American coat of arms.

On either side of the stage were placed brass cannons, with drums underneath, and guns stacked at the sides. At the back of the stage was erected a raised platform, with a canopy in the centre and a tent on the right, guarded by the soldiers in the white coat and blue trousers of the Old Guard and wearing huge bear-skin hats. At 10:45, and immediately after the opening overtures, a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the opening procession, the band struck up the "Old Guard Reception," march, and Major George W. McLean, Chairman of the Reception Committee, stepped upon the floor with Mrs. King, and was followed by innumerable couples of ladies and gentlemen, who wound their way slowly about the hall. When the procession reached the raised platform after having twice made the circuit of the floor, the sentinels with bear-skin hats presented arms, and Major McLean, accompanied by a number of ladies, and officers in uniform, took his seat under the canopy and there remained until Bernstein's orchestra announced the opening quadrille, with a few strains from "Carmen." In the meantime the crowd had been steadily increasing, the proscenium boxes were all filled, and the "Artists' Row" presented a gay appearance. After the quadrille, Dowling's Band, attired in red coats, with black facings and black trousers, played a stirring march, and dancing was resumed immediately afterward. Among those present were Gen. Shaler and staff; Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Jordan, of South Carolina; Señor Uriarte, Spanish Consul; D. W. Botassi, Grecian Consul; Brig.-Gen. Smith and staff, of Connecticut; Gen. Wingate, Col. Bartlett, of Gov. Robinson's staff; Col. Emmons Clark, Gen. Alexander P. Perry, Col. L. C. Bruce, Capt. Richard A. Shearman, Gen. Vilmar and staff, Major Alcott, Capt. St. John, and a large number of military organizations.

FREEMASONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE—CLOSING DAY OF THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of New-Jersey, was closed this evening. The following are the names of the Grand Officers for the ensuing year: M. W. G. M., Hamilton Wallis, Lodge of the Temple, No. 110, Jersey City; D. G. M., Joseph W. Martin, Lafayette Lodge, No. 27, Rahway; S. G. W., William Hardacre, Camden Lodge, No. 15, Camden; J. G. W., Rev. Henry Vehslage, Irvington Lodge, No. 10, Irvington; G. Treasurer, Charles Bechtel, Trenton Lodge, No. 5, Trenton; G. Secretary, Joseph H. Hough, Ashler Lodge, No. 76, Trenton; D. G. Secretary, Thomas H. Redway, Union Lodge, No. 19, New-Brunswick; G. Chaplain, Rev. Benjamin C. Lippincott, Cyrus Lodge, No. 142, Pennington; G. Lecturer, [illegible] Wells, Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, Paterson; [illegible], Frederick Beltz, Euclid Lodge, No. 136, Hoboken; [illegible] German Visitor, Jacob Ringle, Teutonia Lodge, No. 72, Jersey City; G. Marshal, Charles Rue(?), Washington Lodge, No. 33, Elizabeth; G. Stewards, Frank C. Fry, Bergen Lodge, No. 47, Jersey City; Benjamin Squire, Lafayette Lodge, No. 27, Rahway; G. Sword Bearer, Thomas Cook, Washington Lodge, No. 9, Eatontown; G. Pursuivant, Albert Randolph, Brearly Lodge, No. 2, Bridgeton; Grand Tiler, Brother James Howell, Trenton Lodge, No. 5, Trenton; District Deputy Grand Masters: First District, W. H. H. Waller, Trimble Lodge, No. 117, Camden; Second District, Henry Haines, Burlington Lodge, No. 32, Burlington; Third District, Charles C. Stevenson, Orient Lodge, No. 126, Elizabeth; Fourth District, W. D. L. Robbins, Steward Lodge, No. 34, Clinton; Fifth District, James A. Norton, Passaic Lodge, No. 67, Passaic; Sixth District, Jacob Oyser(?), Northern Lodge, No. 25, Newark; Seventh District, Thomas W. Tilden, Rising Star Lodge, No. 100, Jersey City.

One new lodge, Anchor Lodge, No. 149, of Plainfield, was chartered. There are 149 subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction. At the communications yesterday and on Tuesday, M. W. G. M. Michael Nesbitt and the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania were present as visitors. A resolution was adopted that the retiring Grand Master, Rev. Marshal B. Smith, be presented with a Past Grand Master's jewel, and a committee was appointed to procure and present the gift.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 23.—The Great Western Line steamer Devon, Capt. Peters, from New-York, Jan. 5, arrived here to-day. The Devon encountered very heavy weather on the passage, and lost her deck-house and sails. She was also compelled to jettison a portion of her cargo.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The British brig J. W. Beard, Capt. Robinson, from New-York for Bayonne, which went ashore at St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 17, has gone to pieces.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—The British brig Marius Corpel, hence for Beaufort, is stranded on Stono Breakers and bilged. Her officers and crew have arrived here on the tug Republic, with some of the material.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 23.—Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Cunard, Capt. Galvin, belonging to James G. Tarr & Brother. She was fitted out in June for Greenland but failing to get a trip she went to the Banks. She was in Canso, Oct. 20, for supplies, since which time nothing has been heard from her. It is supposed she may possibly be frozen up at Bay of Islands.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 23.—The schooner General Scott ran ashore on Peaked Hill bars at 5:20 A. M. to-day. Capt. Atkins and crew, of Life-saving Station No. 7, launched a life-boat and went to her assistance. They worked with the vessel's crew two hours, and succeeded in taking the vessel from her position.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 23.—The Swedish bark, Atlantic, Gidlof, which arrived at Darien to-day from Antwerp, reports passing a large number of cotton bales this side of the Gulf Stream, apparently only a short time in the water.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 23.—The brigantine Maggie, in ballast, from the West Indies for Liverpool, Nova Scotia, went ashore yesterday near the latter port, and became a total wreck. She was owned by John D. Macleorn, of Liverpool, and was insured for $11,000 in Halifax offices.

REPAIRING DAMAGED LIGHT-HOUSES.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 23.—The Light-house Board has begun the work of repairing the light-houses in this district damaged during the recent cold weather, and everything will soon be in a better condition than before. In the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries there was only one light-house wrecked—that on Jones' Island, Tangier Sound, near Crisfield, Md., which was carried away by the ice on Monday last. A working party has been sent to the spot. The ice is packed around some of the other light-houses in heavy masses, and the keepers of those built away from the shore have been cut off from the mainland for weeks, but all were prepared and supplied for the Winter before the severe weather set in. The board intends to cause 10 new beacon-lights to be placed at points between Trubee's Island, at the mouth of North Landing River, through Currituck Sound, to the entrance of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, Cedar Bay, North Carolina, and the iron-work is now being constructed. A new light-house steamer, to be called the Bramble, is being built, to be used especially in caring for these beacons. She will make regular trips to light and extinguish these lanterns, and the keeper will live on board.

NEW-JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Historical Society was held in this city to-day. All the old officers were re-elected. Several essays were read, among which were "The Massacre at Tappan in 1779," by Adjt.-Gen. Stryker; "The Bones of Columbus," a translation of the official report of the medical examination of the bones of the discoverer of America at San Domingo, and an essay on Prof. Joseph Henry, made by Prof. Moffitt, of Princeton. There was a large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

IMAGINING A PAGAN JURY.

JOSEPH COOK ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A PRELUDE ON THE CAUSES OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION—THE STANDARD OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Joseph Cook attracted a very large audience to the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening to hear his lecture on "Marriage and Divorce," which he preceded by some remarks on the "Causes of Business Depression." In respect to the latter topic, the lecturer began by calling attention to the fact that for about 200 years past periods of commercial depression had been recurrent at regular intervals of 10 years. He next considered the causes to which scientists had attributed these effects, such as the spots on the sun and the fluctuations of harvests, and said that there were other causes, more directly within the province of human thought and control, which he believed had great influence in the material prosperity of the world. Among these were injudicious investments and enterprises; the tendency to over-investment in that which promised large profits, but which was destroyed because it was invested in by too many, and the inefficiency of legislation referring to commercial interests, such as injudicious bankruptcy laws, which were almost invariably opposed by the creditor class and advocated by the debtor class in business. One of the great remedies which Mr. Cook believed could be applied to a cause of this depression was to purge the Church of unworthy members; or, in other words, to set up a higher standard for church membership. Under the voluntary church system of the United States Judas does not always go out and hang himself, even when he carries the bag! Our churches were too often used as a sort of standard by which to judge of the social stature of men. There was too much of the Sunday club about them. They were cultivated as a kind of society which added to social prestige and kept families in good social flavor. He made as great a distinction between these Sunday clubs and Christian churches as he did between Christians and mere church members. The stories of defalcations from day to day, and of commercial dishonesty, involving among its principals, as many members of these fashionable church clubs, had a demoralizing effect upon honest commercial enterprise, at the same time that they tended to weaken the influence of the Church itself. He thought that the whole Christian community should begin at once the work of reform, commencing operations in the parlors. In this way the Church had an opportunity to clasp all the world within one zone by availing herself of the interdependence of commerce between the countries. Let the secular arm of the Church reach around one-half the earth and the spiritual arm encircle the other half, and the union of the two would bring about a better state of thrift and lay a better basis of existence for the life of to-day and of the hereafter.

In speaking of the subject of marriage and divorce, Mr. Cook modeled his argument upon a very picturesque plan by considering the sanctity of marriage as against the free-love theory before a jury. In order to meet the views of free lovers as to impartiality, and not to bring the case before a modern Christian bench, he selected his jury mainly from the pagans of ancient and modern times. He then named the characters of Phocion's wife, Panthea, Hampden, Thomas Jefferson, Pliny the Younger, Cornelia, Mrs. Browning, and other personages who had been distinguished for their marital and paternal fidelity, self-sacrifice, and devotion to principle. He argued from their writings and utterances that the fountain of conjugal loyalty was the existence of supreme affection, and that without it marriage could not naturally result, and should, therefore, be opposed by the laws. An unhappy marriage makes of what would otherwise be "home," "the red-hottest Gehenna to be found on this planet." Mr. Cook cited the whole animal creation to show that the monogamic state was the natural condition of all animated beings, and claimed that philosophy and mythology alike demonstrated the truth, justice, and beauty of this law and its principle. Let it be the sentiment of nature that the home is to be founded wherever supreme affection exists, and the means are at hand to maintain that home, and he would answer for the execution of the laws. There would then be no lack of patriotism in the world, because it would be surrounded by the watch-fires of blazing social hearths which would consume the very principles and foundations of the system of Communistic Socialism.

The lecturer closed by analyzing the methods by which the secret of supreme affection might be ascertained to exist, and claimed that in going into the ranks of paganism and materialism for his jury, he had not brought the right wing of his forces into action at all, but had won the fight without it. Finally, to close up the ranks of the great army which maintained the inviolability of the marriage relation, the speaker quoted from the writings of Goethe, Shakespeare, and Tennyson, and then brought the Bible and Christ's personal teachings to sustain the dictum "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY IN THE SUIT OF MR. GELSTON AGAINST THE TRUSTEES.

The trial of the suit of William H. Gelston, formerly Treasurer of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, to recover $1,342 loaned by him to the church, was continued at the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Neilson, yesterday. A number of witnesses were called for the defense, to prove that the subscriptions received for the liquidation of the debt were given in good faith, and with no secret understanding as to the time or manner of payment. The court excluded all testimony offered as to arrangements, private or otherwise, for the payment of the debt not made on the 17th of February, the day on which Mr. Kimball, the debt-raiser, obtained the subscriptions from Mr. Gelston and others which liquidated, as claimed, the greater part of the church's debt. Mr. Kimball testified that he was requested to assist in raising the debt of the church by Mr. Talmage and Major Corwin; he believed that the debt was stated to him as $69,500. Witness did not think that the terms of the subscriptions required them to be paid within six months, as claimed by Mr. Gelston; he thought an arrangement for a longer period had been made for the larger subscriptions. Mr. Silcox, one of the Trustees who resigned with Mr. Gelston, testified that he subscribed $5,000 on the Thursday preceding the day on which Mr. Kimball appealed for subscriptions; the Pastor induced witness to subscribe that amount, the arrangement being that $2,000 should be paid the first year and $1,000 on each of the three following years. The testimony was ruled out, as the arrangement was made prior to the 17th of February. Mr. Pearsall, for the plaintiff, offered to show that the debt was $97,805 on the 17th of February, when it was falsely announced to be $69,500. The offer was ruled out, as not material to the case.

Albert Latham testified that his name was put down for $500 on the 17th of February without his authority, and while he was at home sick in bed.

Mr. Talmage was called by the plaintiff, who desired to show by the witness that private arrangements were made with certain of the subscribers as to the manner in which their subscriptions were to be paid. The plaintiff claimed that these private arrangements deceived people who openly subscribed in the church, intending to pay the money within the six months, in ignorance of the fact that many of those who were pledged for subscriptions and whose pledges had been handed up before the congregation, had already made private arrangements enabling them to pay by installments in four or five years. These private arrangements, it was claimed, released those who were deceived by them from pledges to pay made in good faith. As Dr. Talmage's testimony related principally to conversations prior to the 17th of February, with different persons, during which private arrangements were *made for the payment of sums to be subscribed*, it was ruled out by the court. Mathew Arbuckle, the cornet player, testified that he subscribed $500 toward paying the debt of the church, but he had prior to his subscription made a private arrangement with the Trustees by which he was to have a complimentary benefit, out of the proceeds of which the $500 subscription was to come. But little time was occupied by counsel in summing up, and after a brief charge by the Judge, the case, at 5 o'clock, was given to the jury, who, after an absence of two and a half hours, disagreed and were discharged. The jury stood 6 for and 6 against the plaintiff.

A FREIGHT TRAIN IN A DITCH.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—A freight train on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad ran into a ditch near Detroit, killing Charles Reed, a brakeman, and breaking the ribs of Conductor Richard Bere. A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

NEWFOUNDLAND WANTS TO BE LET ALONE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 23.—The St. John *Newfoundlander*, published by the brother of Premier Shea, denies that there is the slightest foundation for the rumor that Newfoundland desires to enter the Confederation.

APPROVING SENATOR BOOTH'S SILVER BILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The Merchants' Protective Association of the Board of Trade, at a meeting yesterday, approved Senator Booth's subsidiary silver bill and resolved to circulate for signatures a petition to Congress in favor of the bill.

MURDERED AND PACKED IN A TRUNK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Upon the arrival of the midnight train at Fort Wayne, Ind., last night a trunk was put out from the baggage car which emitted a horrible stench. As no one called for it, it was broken open, and found to contain the nude corpse of a young man. There was a deep wound on the left side, indicating that he had been fatally stabbed. The trunk was put on at Wabash(?), Ind. A telegram states that the body is probably that of Adam Ziegler, who has been missing from there for several days.

GUILTY OF PASSING COUNTERFEITS.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the United States Court to-day John O'Neil and William Gifford were arraigned on a joint indictment, charging them with making and passing counterfeit coin. The former pleaded not guilty and the latter guilty. The trial of O'Neil was proceeded with, and he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for five years and to pay a fine of $500. Gifford was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined $100.

NEGOTIATING FALSE WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—Allan Ritchie, a broker, has been arrested on a charge of raising money on false warehouse receipts, given him by Lilburn G. Mott(?), a warehouseman. The banks, it is said, have suffered to a large extent. The bankers held a meeting to-day to investigate the warehouse receipts deposited with them.

MRS. HOLDEN'S CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23.—The will of the late Mrs. Mary A. Holden was presented to-day for probate. It bequeaths $5,000 to the Hampton Normal Institute, Virginia; $1,000 to the Colored Orphan Shelter, Providence; $500 to the International Congress for the Prevention of Crime, and a portrait of Washington to Brown University.

GATHERING OF DARTMOUTH ALUMNI.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Dartmouth Alumni held their annual reunion at the Revere House last night. About 75 members were present. After the banquet speeches were made by President Bartlett, J. R. D. Cogswell, President of the Senate; ex-Gov. Prescott, of New-Hampshire; Walbridge A. Field, Albert Palmer, and others.

TO SPEND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN JAIL.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 23.—In the Supreme Court this afternoon Edward McNab was sentenced to State Prison for 25 years, 30 days of it to be solitary confinement, for a brutal and fiendish assault on his wife's daughter, Dec. 14. He is said to have taken this method of revenge because of his wife's refusal to live with him.

FALSE PRETENSES NOT PROVED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—John F. Arnold, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the "Butler" ticket during the last campaign, and who was recently charged with having obtained money under false pretenses, was discharged from custody yesterday, the prosecution failing to establish a case against him.

ARREST OF A BANK DIRECTOR.

SARATOGA, Jan. 23.—Jacob H. Farrington, a Director of the First National Bank, was arrested to-day for violating the National Banking law. United States Commissioner Sylvester placed his bail at $10,000.

LOUISIANA'S VACANT SENATORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—In the Senatorial caucus to-day no result was reached. On the fifth ballot Eustis received 37 votes. Necessary to a choice, 53.

COUNTY TREASURER WRIGHT'S DEFICIT.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The final examination of the accounts of Treasurer Wright, of Saratoga County, shows a deficiency of $24,000.

Pleuritic Attacks Subdued by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

IF YOU wish to get rid of your cough, use PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. 25, 50, and 75 cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Senatorial Elections; Affairs of the Nation; The Cipher Telegrams; The Work at Albany; The Recent Crisis in France; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Reviews of New Books; Current Literature; Financial and Commercial Reports, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Receptions.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and India-rubber Boots and Shoes, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 849 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Sound Lungs and a Vigorous Frame Can be acquired by using PHILLIPS' "PALATABLE" COD-LIVER-OIL, in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. All druggists. Depot, No. 2 Platt-st.

For Cramps in the Limbs or Stomach. Use "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

MINGINS—HILL.—On Thursday, Oct. 3, 1878, by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, EBENEZER A. MINGINS to SUSAN M., daughter of Wm. Hill, Metuchen, N. J.

SMITH—KINMONTH.—In Hamilton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. W. R. Brooks, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. A. Smith, Miss ANNA MONCRIEF KINMONTH, daughter of the late David M. Kinmonth, of Boston, Mass., and EDWIN FAYETTE SMITH, M. D., of Newark, N. J.

WILSON—STYLES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 41 7th-av., Brooklyn, by the Rev. T. S. Pycott, D. D., Miss ELLA STYLES, daughter of Mr. S. M. Styles, late of New-York City, to EUGENE HAMLIN WILSON, of Philadelphia, Penn.
☞ Hudson (N. Y.) and Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Wednesday Jan. 22, 1879, JULIA SMITH, relict of the late Anson Baker, in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 52 South Washington-square, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

BISSELL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 23d inst., FREDERICK PAUL, youngest son of Victorine and the late Edward Bissell, in the 18th year of his age.
Funeral on Saturday, the 25th, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 437 Classon-av., Brooklyn.

BLOOMFIELD.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879, WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD, in the 71st year of his age.
Friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Bar Association of the City of New-York, are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Saturday, Jan. 25, 10 A. M. Interment at Metuchen, N. J.

BOWNE.—At Baltimore, on the 20th inst., SAMUEL BOWNE, formerly of New-Rochelle, N. Y., in the 82d year of his age.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, 21st inst., MATILDA D., widow of Elisha Brooks, in the 60th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 553 5th-av., on Saturday morning, 25th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jan. 22, HOWARD M., son of William and Elizabeth Cornell, aged 17 years.
Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—Thursday, Jan. 23, CATHARINE C. DAY.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 212 East 123d-st., Saturday, 10 A. M.

EDWARDS.—At Mott Haven, Jan. 23, 1879, SOPHIA(?), widow of the late Thomas Edwards, in the 73d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George A. Henshaw, 145th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 11:30 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

FOSHAY.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1879, FRANCES E., wife of Wilbur F. Foshay, and daughter of William A. Miller, formerly of New-York City, aged 31 years 8 months and 26 days.
Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 24 Ellis place, Sing Sing, on Monday, Jan. 27 inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:05 A. M.

GAYNOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at his residence, No. 206 East 17th-st., JOHN GAYNOR.
A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Ann's Church, East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday morning, at 9:30. *Friends are requested not to send flowers.*

HARVEY.—At Oceanic, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1879, SAMUEL HARVEY, in the 80th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Oceanic.

HYATT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1879, NANCY HYATT, in the 83d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 739 Jefferson-st., between Reid and Patchen avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Jan. 23, RUTH JOHNSON, widow of William Johnson, in the 80th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, David P. Johnson, No. 160 Hall-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

KEELER.—CHARLES B., son of Robert J. and Mary W. Keeler, aged 4 years and 2 months.
Funeral at residence of his parents, No. 173 17th-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst., HENRY S. MITCHELL, aged 73 years and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Eli Benedict, Esq., on 60th-st., (14th house west of 10th-av.,) on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

SCHAUS.—At Bockenheim, Germany, on Sunday, Oct. 13, 1878, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Brinkman, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Wilhelm Schaus.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Friday, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHEFFIELD.—At his residence, Bright Bank, Saugatuck, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, formerly of this City, on his 76th birthday.
Funeral services at Saugatuck, on Friday, Jan. 24, at 3:30 o'clock. Train from Forty-second-Street Depot at 11 A. M.

TABER.—On 22d inst., WILLIAM WOOD, son of David S. and Elizabeth W. Taber, aged 5 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sixth day, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 131 East 46th-st. No flowers.

TURNURE.—Wednesday, Jan. 22, ABRAHAM TURNURE, aged 73.
Funeral service on Saturday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, S. W. Baldwin, No. 135 Buena Vista-av., Yonkers.

VELSOR.—At Rome, N. Y., Jan. 19, [illegible], relict of the late Stephen W. Velsor, of this City.
Funeral services at Rome. Interment in St. Mark's, this City.

WHITE.—In Newburyport, Mass., suddenly, Jan. 13, at the residence of Mrs. S. W. Hale, Miss HANNAH WHITE, of Ashfield, Mass., aged 79.
Interment at Ashfield.

WILLETS.—ROBERT R. WILLETS, on the 22d inst., in the 77th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 West 34th-st., on Seventh day, 25th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

WOODHULL.—At Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1879, of pneumonia, GILBERT G. WOODHULL.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Clinton-Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Remsen, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

WOLFF.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at the age of 86 years and 11 months, RACHEL, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Aaron Wolff, K. D., formerly of the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies.
The funeral will take place on Friday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son, Daniel Wolff, No. 424 West 47th-st. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

Out TO-DAY in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type,
THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.
By Miss BRADDON.

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If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discolored in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

For sale by all druggists.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4 A. M., for France direct by steam-ship Amérique, via Havre, and at 12:30 P. M., for Europe by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 4 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Nevada, Algeria, Celtic, and City of Chester do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Jan. 30. The mails for Havana leave New-York Jan. 22 and 25. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Jan. 25. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 13. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Feb. 17.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

OUR VENERABLE CONTEMPORARY, the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, now in the eighty-fifth year of its publication, paid to its stockholders on the 1st inst. a dividend of $38 75 per share. The *Commercial* is, in very deed, in a green and vigorous old age, and under the management of Mr. Hassard(?) has acquired a larger circulation than it ever had before. Although decidedly Republican in tone, it nevertheless is conspicuous for its independence, much to the annoyance of those partisans who view with disgust any stepping over the party traces.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A.—BOOKS.

Now on view at BARKER & CO.'S, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-st., a large Library of Miscellaneous Standard Works, in excellent order, together with about 1,000 of Old and Curious Books, many of them very scarce. They will be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 27 and 28, commencing at 1 o'clock.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collections.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

TWO NEW VOLUMES IN THE SERIES "ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS."

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WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, AND OTHER FESTIVITIES OF THE WEEK.
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 23.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 23.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange to-day was large in volume, and the dealings were well distributed. All classes of shares found ready buyers, and under brisk purchases an improvement in prices, ranging from ½ to 4¼ ℔ cent., was established, the advance being most marked in Erie, North-western, Ohio and Mississippi, St. Paul, Lake Shore, C., C., C. & I., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and New-Jersey Central. During the afternoon a reaction of ½ to 1 ℔ cent. took place under realizations, but the decline was subsequently fully recovered in some instances, and the market closed strong and buoyant in tone.

The transactions aggregated 305,158 shares, including 68,025 Erie, 55,250 Lake Shore, 47,590 North-western, 37,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 21,445 St. Paul, 20,200 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,400 Western Union, 8,785 New-Jersey Central, 5,400 Wabash, 5,110 C. C. C. and I., 3,250 Michigan Central, 3,200 Morris and Essex, 2,270 Delaware and Hudson, 1,900 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,770 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,750 Pacific Mail, 1,700 Pittsburg, 1,600 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 1,400 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1,200 Iron Mountain, 1,185 Illinois Central, and 1,120 Rock Island.

Erie common advanced from 25½ to 26, and closed within a fraction of the highest point. The preferred rose rapidly from 44⅜ to 46½, and closed at 45½, as against 42½ yesterday. Lake Shore advanced from 70⅝ to 72¼, and after receding to 71⅞, rose to 72⅜ in the final dealings. Canada Southern sold at 48 throughout the day. Michigan Central rose from 80 to 80¾, and closed at 80½. North-west common advanced from 59½ to 61½, reacted to 60⅝, recovered to 61, and finally sold at 60¾. The preferred sold up from 84½ to 86½, reacted to 85, and rallied to 85⅝. St. Paul common rose from 40⅜ to 40¾, fell off to 40¼, and sold up to 40⅞ at the close. The preferred advanced from 81 to 82, receded to 81⅜, and recovered to 81⅝. C., C., C. and I. rose from 43⅞ to 46, and reacted to 45½. Union Pacific fell off to 67¾. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 9⅝ to 11 for the common, and from 24⅜ to 29 for the preferred, with final sales at 10½ and 28½ respectively. Wabash fluctuated between 22½ and 23, with opening and closing sales at 22¾. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern sold at 7⅞@8⅛ for the common, and at 32¾@32⅞ for the preferred. Missouri, Kansas and Texas fell off from 5¾ to 5⅝, and rose to 6. Hannibal and St. Joseph common declined from 15 to 14¾. The preferred sold at 37@37½. Iron Mountain rose from 16⅜ to 17. Morris and Essex advanced from 82⅞ to 83, fell off to 82⅜, and rallied to 82¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 51⅞ to 52¾, reacted to 52¼, rose to 53, fell off to 52½, and finally sold at 52⅜. Delaware and Hudson declined from 44½ to 43⅝, and rose to 44⅞. New-Jersey Central fell off from 41 to 40¼, rose to 42, and reacted to 41⅝. Pacific Mail advanced from 12⅞ to 13¾, and closed at 13⅜. Western Union rose from 97 to 98, reacted to 97¼, and recovered to 97⅝. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 38@38¼. Among investment shares Rock Island rose to 125¾, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy to 114⅜, New-York Central to 115, Fort Wayne to 106½, Pittsburg to 92, and Illinois Central to 84¾. The final sales were at a slight reaction from these prices.

The money market was easy, with large offerings of capital at 2@3 ℔ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, and as low as 1@1½ ℔ cent. to the Government bond dealers. Discounts are unchanged.

The foreign advices reported a very buoyant market for American railway shares at London, with a still further improvement in prices of ¼ to 6¼ ℔ cent. Erie was most conspicuous in the upward movement, the preferred advancing 6¼ ℔ cent., to 46¼, and the common 1 ℔ cent., to 25⅝. Illinois Central rose 1 ℔ cent. to 86¼. New-Jersey Central 1 ℔ cent. to 42, and Reading ¼ ℔ cent. to 13¼. United States bonds were considerably lower, doubtless in consequence of the announcement of the formation of the syndicate to float the 4 ℔ cent. loan in Europe, and the belief that redemption of 5-20s and other issues will proceed more rapidly than heretofore. United States 10-40s were reported at 107½, against 109¼ yesterday, while 5s of 1881 declined ⅞ ℔ cent., to 106⅞; 4½s ¼, to 108⅜, and 1866s ¼, to 103⅜. British Consols were firm at 97¼@96⅜ for both money and the account. Bar Silver was quoted at 50⅜d. ℔ ounce. The Bank of England Directors, at their weekly court this morning, made no alteration in the discount rate, which remains 4 ℔ cent. The bank gained £526,000 bullion for the week ending yesterday, and £10,000 to-day on balance. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liabilities is now 31½ ℔ cent., as against 30¾ ℔ cent. last week. At Paris, Rentes rose to 113f. 92½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 10,425,000f.

In the Sterling Exchange market to-day there were free offerings of bankers' and commercial bills, the pressure to sell being chiefly attributable to the feeling of uncertainty which prevails in regard to the probable operations of the new syndicate. The nominal asking rates were reduced from $4 86½ to $4 86 for bankers' long, and from $4 89½ to $4 89 for sight drafts, with actual business at a concession of 1 cent from these figures. Cables sold at $4 88½@$4 88¾, and commercial bills at $4 82½@$4 83½.

Government bonds were firm for 4s and 4½s, but weak and lower for the other issues, notably 10-40s, which declined 1 ℔ cent. The market, generally speaking, is weakened by the rapid refunding of the public debt and the decline in prices at London. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan at Washington to-day amounted to over $9,000,000. Railroad mortgages continue in active demand, and with few exceptions, still higher prices were recorded to-day. Metropolitan Elevated Firsts rose to 96½. New-Jersey Central convertibles to 96, St. Paul, I and D. Division, Extension, to 100¼, do., consolidated Sinking Funds to 102¾, Delaware and Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 to 99½, Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 88⅜, North Missouri Firsts to 108¼, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 83½, Kansas Pacific 6s, February and August, with coupon certificates, to 112½, Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts, guaranteed by C., C., C. & I., to 92¼, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Firsts to 90½, Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertibles, ex coupon, to 70, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Real Estate 7s of 1895 to 98, Kansas Pacific 7s, Denver Division, with coupon certificates, to 78½, and do. 6s, J. and D., 1896, with coupon certificates, to 105. Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts guaranteed by Lake Shore, fell off to 96½, and recovered to 97. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles declined to 105, and subsequently rose to 106. New-Jersey Central Firsts were strong at 117¾; do. consolidated assented fell off to 79½, convertibles assented to 79, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 47½. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined from 70½ to 69¾. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols advanced to 65, fell off to 64¼, and rallied to 64½. District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 81¼@81½. North Carolina old, January and July, declined to 18¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1879.

Receipts	$1,693,801 50
Payments	1,134,244 72
Balance, coin	114,566,929 85
Balance, notes	45,246,513 61
United States notes redeemed	63,985 00
Coin received for United States notes	2,700 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 23.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.	106	106
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	106⅝	106½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	102½	102¼
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 88¾	$4 85@$4 88½
New-York Central	114½	114¾
Rock Island	125⅛	125¼
Pacific Mail	13	13⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40¼	40⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	81	81⅝
Lake Shore	70⅝	72⅜
Chicago and North-western	59¾	60¾
Chicago and North-western pref.	84⅛	85⅝
Western Union	97	97⅝
Union Pacific	68¼	68
Delaware, Lack. and Western	51⅝	52⅜
New-Jersey Central	40¾	41⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	44	44⅞
Morris and Essex	82⅝	82¾
Panama	123	123
Erie	24⅞	25⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	9⅝	10½
Harlem	142	142
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14⅝	14⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	38⅛	37⅛
Michigan Central	80⅛	80½
Illinois Central	83⅞	84¼
Wabash	22⅞	22¾
Canada Southern	48	48
Iron Mountain	16⅛	17
Pittsburg	91⅝	92

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	114⅞	114¾	345
Canada Southern	48	48	300
Erie	26	25½	64,625
Erie pref.	46½	44⅜	3,400
Lake Shore	72⅜	70⅝	55,250
Wabash	22¾	22½	5,400
North-western	61½	59½	32,650
North-western pref.	86½	84½	14,940
Rock Island	125¾	125½	1,120
Fort Wayne	106	106	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	40⅞	40¼	14,720
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	82	81	6,725
Pittsburg	92	91½	1,700
Del., Lack. & Western	53	51⅞	37,400
New-Jersey Central	42	40¼	8,785
Delaware & Hudson Canal	44⅞	43⅝	2,270
Morris & Essex	83	82⅜	3,200
Michigan Central	80¾	80	3,250
Illinois Central	84¾	84¼	1,185
Union Pacific	68	67¾	275
C., C., C. & I.	46	43⅞	5,110
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	114⅜	114	631
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
Iron Mountain	17	16⅜	1,200
C., C. & Ind. Central	5½	5½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15	14¾	850
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	37½	37	920
Ohio & Mississippi	11	9⅝	18,200
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	29	24⅞	1,900
Panama	123	123	100
Western Union	98	97	9,400
A. & P. Telegraph	38¼	38	1,600
Pacific Mail	13¾	12⅞	1,750
Quicksilver	14	13½	400
Kansas Pacific	9¾	9¾	200
Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	5⅝	1,400
St. L., K. C. & N.	8	7⅞	900
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	32⅞	32¾	1,000
New-Jersey Southern	2⅛	1⅞	450
Adams Express	105	105	225
Total sales			305,158

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	120⅝	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅝	107
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅝	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	101⅞	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	101⅞	102⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	102½	103⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	102½	103⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	105	105¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	105	105¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105¼	105⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106	106¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106	106¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	99⅞	100⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	99⅞	100⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$73,190,996
Balances	3,953,329

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 23.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	115¼	116
United Railroads of New-Jersey	135	136
Pennsylvania Railroad	32⅞	33
Reading Railroad	13	13⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	36	36¼
Catawissa Railroad preferred	33	34
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7	7½
Northern Pacific Railroad pref.	24	24½
Northern Central Railroad	13⅞	14
Lehigh Navigation	15⅞	16⅛
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	4⅞	5
Hestonville Railway	11¼	11⅜
Central Transportation	42½	43

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	15	Hale and Norcross	17¾
Alta	8¼	Julia Consolidated	3⅜
Belcher	3¾	Justice	4⅜
Best and Belcher	21¾	Mexican	35
Bullion	5⅜	Northern Belle	6⅛
Caledonia	3⅜	Ophir	34⅜
California	5⅜	Overman	10⅞
Chollar	49	Raymond and Ely	7
Consolidated Virginia	9	Savage	14⅝
Crown Point	5⅛	Sierra Nevada	47⅝
Eureka Consolidated	27	Union Consolidated	89⅛
Exchequer	6⅛	Yellow Jacket	30¼
Gould and Curry	12⅜	Bodie	7⅛
Grand Prize	4⅝		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,156 head; total for the week thus far, 5,714 head; for the same time last week, 5,678 head; receipts consigned through, 228 cars; market active for choice grades; some sales at ¼c. advance, but not enough to justify a change in quotations; common stock weak; offerings mainly fair to medium quality; only light proportion of choice stock; shippers' Steers, $4 25@$4 85; a few export Steers at $5@$5 50 for 1,406 to 1,570 lb. weight; butchers' Steers, $3 25@$4 10; Cows, $2 50@$3 55; stockers, $3 05@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,300 head; total for the week thus far, 9,300 head; for the same time last week, 11,400 head; consigned through, 9 cars; fair demand at lower prices; offerings generally of good quality; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $4 15@$4 50; no Canada stock offering. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,035 head; total for the week thus far, 10,390 head; for the same time last week, 19,485 head; consigned through, 90 cars; fair demand at lower prices; demand mainly confined to yard dealers and speculators; Yorkers, $3 35@$3 45; medium and heavy, $3 50@$3 65; Philadelphias, $3 50@$3 70; sales of one deck of choice at $3 75.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 136 head of through and 94 head local; total for three days, 846 head through, and 1,148 head local; good to prime, $4 50@$5 25; fair to good, $3 70@$4 25; common, $2 50@$3 50; Bulls, Cows, and Stags, $2@$3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 2,000 head; Yorkers, $3 20@$3 40; Philadelphias, $3 50@$3 75; rough, $2 25@$2 50. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 2,900 head; prime, $4@$4 25; good, $4 25@$4 50; fair, $4@$4 15; common, $3 50@$3 75.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts, 45,000 head; shipments, 4,900 head; market opened slow and weak and declined 10c.@20c.; choice heavy, $3 50@$3 55; mixed $3@$3 20; light, $3 05@$3 15; a large number unsold. Cattle—Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market slow, but a shade firmer; shipping, $3 70@$4 75; stockers, $2 60@$3 20; butchers' steady; Cows, $2@$3 10; bulls, $2@$2 50. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 330 head; sales at $3 50@$4 30.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Cattle slow, weak, and dragging, but prices not quotably lower; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 700 head. Hogs active and lower for packing and butchers' grades; Yorkers and Baltimores strong at $3 25@$3 30; packing, $3 30@$3 40; fancy heavy, $3 40@$3 50; receipts, 11,300 head; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 450 head.

BRAZIL COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—Coffee—Market quiet; prices maintained; no change; good firsts, 5,700@5,850 reis ℔ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 3,300 bags. Shipments of the week—To the Channel and North of Europe, 20,000 bags; to the United States, 3,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 1,000 bags. Sales of the week—For the Channel and North of Europe, 12,000 bags; for the United States, 7,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 3,000 bags. Stock, 85,000 bags. Exchange on London, 21½d.

SANTOS, Jan. 22.—Coffee—Market quiet; prices maintained; no change; superior, 5,400@5,600 reis ℔ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 3,000 bags. Shipments of the week to all countries, 24,000 bags; to the Channel, Europe, and the Mediterranean, 19,000 bags. Sales of the week—For Europe, 24,000 bags; for the United States, 2,000 bags. Stock, 70,000 bags.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Cotton—Moderate demand; Middling, 9⅛c.; Low Middling, 8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅛c.; net receipts, 8,119 bales; gross, 9,955 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,826 bales; coastwise, 316 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; last evening, 3,500 bales; stock, 341,841 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9⅛c.; Low Middling, 8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅛c.; net receipts, 2,349 bales; gross, 2,497 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,394 bales; coastwise, 1,307 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 80,965 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅛c.; net receipts, 1,889 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,470 bales; to France, 548 bales; coastwise, 1,197 bales; sales, 2,460 bales; stock, 66,621 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9⅛c.; Low Middling, 9⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅝c.; net receipts, 2,689 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,620 bales; coastwise, 871 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,970 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 8⅞c. @9c.; Low Middling, 8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8c.; net receipts, 1,671 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,950 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 53,133 bales.

THE TIMES SPANISH-AMERICAN EDITION.

SECOND EDITION.

In accordance with the requests of several advertisers, another eight-page edition of THE TIMES printed in Spanish and specially prepared for circulation in Central and South America, Spain, Mexico, and the West Indies, will be issued shortly. Intending advertisers should have their notices prepared at once. The distribution of the edition will, as before, be intrusted to the United States Agency for Promoting Foreign Trade, No. 54 Broad-street.

The following firms have already secured space in the Spanish-American Edition, and those who have not yet sent in their names should lose no time in doing so, as the available advertising space in this edition has been nearly filled up.

IN NEW-YORK.

T. KINGSFORD & SON, starch.

FROTHINGHAM & BAYLIS, cotton duck.

WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN, cotton goods, commission.

HAGERTY BROS., druggists' glassware.

JAMES TALCOTT, hosiery and underwear, commission.

JOHN P. JUBE & CO., wheels, springs, and axles.

WHITALL, TATUM & CO., druggists' glassware and sundries.

C. POTTER, JR., & CO., power printing-presses.

MILES BROS. & CO., brushes.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, automatic gas apparatus.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE COMPANY, billiard-tables.

KARL F. WITTE, felt.

JOHNSON & WILSON, Portland cement.

EDWARD GODDARD, emery-wheels.

HARRIS FINISHING COMPANY, show-card mounting and picture frames.

R. FOULD, toys and fancy goods.

SPIES & KISSAM, guns, pistols, and ammunition, &c.

HENRY MAURER, fire-brick and clay retorts.

WINCHESTER REPEATING-ARMS CO., guns and pistols.

LAMSON & GOODNOW MANUFACTURING CO., cutlery.

JAMES L. LIBBY, linen and paper collars.

HARDING, COLBY & CO., cotton and woolen goods, commission.

G. L. DU LANEY & CO., Little Monitor Sewing-machine.

L. DECKER & CO., premium American billiard-tables.

BELCHER & BAGNALL, steam engines, boilers, and machinery.

W. E. JERVEY.

WALKER, HAMMOND & CO., blankets, cassimeres, and tweeds.

WILLIAM A. MILES & CO., brewers.

SHELDON & CO., anchor brand axles.

JAMES BRYAN, electric belts.

CASE, LELAND & CO., tweeds, cassimeres, bleached and brown cotton duck.

BARBOUR BROTHERS, flax threads.

PEERLESS WRINGING COMPANY, wringing machines.

PECK & SNYDER, sporting goods, tricks, and novelties.

J. H. DIGGLES, Ashland prints.

HENRY S. ALLEN, publisher of the only complete History of North and South America.

FROTHINGHAM & EMORY, sectional safes for tropical countries.

J. S. WARREN & CO., fine wall papers and interior decorations.

EAGLESON & DE VEAU, marble and floor tiling.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD & CO., shoe machinery and shoe findings.

THOMAS B. MILLER, leather and shoe findings.

STEWART HARTSHORN, patent self-acting shade rollers.

COFFIN & HURLBURT, fur, wool, and straw hats.

JOHN N. STEARNS & CO., manufacturers of silk goods.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, general educational agency.

DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO., silk manufacturers.

F. W. SANBORN, patent fire-extinguisher.

POMEROY & PLUMMER, cotton and woolen goods commission.

DUNBAR BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY, packing boxes, moldings, and lumber.

J. W. JARBOE & SON, sheet-iron works. Sugar-cooling iron cars a specialty.

GARNER & CO., madder prints.

FRANK MILLER & SONS, blacking and harness oil.

J. TRAGESER, copper works.

CHRISTY, SHEPHERD & GARRETT, manufacturers of paper hangings.

DEVLIN & CO., clothiers.

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

WILLIAM C. HEADLEY & SON, manufacturers trunks, valises, &c.

NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BELDING BROS. & CO., manufacturers of silk.

R. DEELEY & CO.'S IRON-WORKS. Improved machinery for sugar plantations and refineries.

E. STITES, manufacturing jeweler.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

W. H. BURNAP, manufacturer of Davis & Kidder's magneto-electric machines.

CHARLES C. SHEPHERD, slate-desks and school slates.

FREDERICK C. KNOWLES, copper work for sugar-houses, &c.

SAMUEL RAYNOR, envelope manufacturer.

R. M. WHITNEY, carriage-hub manufacturer.

DE LA VERGNE & BURR, the Herman Lager Beer Brewery.

SALAMANDER WORKS, manufacturers of fire-brick and sewer pipe.

GALVANO-FARADIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, electrical instruments for medical use.

J. McILROY, surgical operating chairs and tables.

J. M. KIRK, rye and rock, Pleasant Valley wines, &c.

J. M. CASSELL & CO.

M. D. WOODRUFF, General Agent, New-York, Pacific Guano Company.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL WORKS, T. F. Rowland, Proprietor, complete gas-works, Dun's spherical elevator buckets, sugar machinery, and roofs.

IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN T. NOYE & SON, burr mill-stones and portable mills.

IN GREENPOINT.

UNION PORCELAIN WORKS, manufacturers of China table-ware and Porcelain trimmings.

IRON-CLAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic shingles and stamped ware.

IN JERSEY CITY.

P. LORILLARD & CO., tobacco manufacturers.

IN NEWARK, N. J.

L. LELONG & BROTHER, gold and silver refiners and assayers.

J. S. MUNDY, hoisting-engines.

PHINEAS JONES & CO., choice wheels for vehicles.

AUGUST BUERMANN, saddlery hardware, special for Mexico and South American trade.

M. STRAUS, patent and enameled leather.

MURPHY & CO., varnish makers.

EDGAR FARMER & CO., trunks and valises.

JOSEPH BALDWIN & CO., saddlery hardware.

CONDIT, HANSON & VAN WINKLE, electric machines and electro-platers' material.

E. KINGSLAND SARGEANT, steam-boiler detergent.

I. S. & J. W. HYATT, wire-bound school slates.

BLESS & DRAKE, smoothing and sad irons.

J. M. QUINBY & CO., carriage builders.

P. HAYDEN, saddlery hardware.

SAMUEL HALSEY & SON, superior patent and enameled oak-tanned leather.

CHARLES M. THEBERATH, saddlery hardware.

CYRUS CURRIER, machinist, iron and brass founder.

LOWERRE & TUCKER, fluting machines.

FISHER VARNISH COMPANY, fine coach and railway varnishes.

HUNTINGTON MACHINE WORKS, turbine wheels and wood-working machinery.

C. S. OSBORNE & CO., fine saddle and harness tools.

OSCAR BARNETT, malleable and grey iron castings.

E. C. ROBERTSON, superior copal varnishes.

S. STONE & CO., engravers to calico printers.

JAMES R. SAYRE, JR., & CO., manufacturers and shippers of building and fire brick.

WATTS, CAMPBELL & CO., steam engines and machinery.

IN PATERSON, N. J.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS.

DANFORTH LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE COMPANY.

THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY, bridge-builders and iron manufacturers.

IN YORK, PENN.

BILLMEYER & SMALL COMPANY, manufacturers of narrow-gauge railway rolling-stock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; nine years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 406 East 29th-st., two flights.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as chamber-maid and assist with fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 429 7th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY MOTHER AND daughter; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children; good reference. Address No. 428 West 46th-st., Room 14.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, game in all styles, bread, pastry, desserts; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 447 2d-av., near 26th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR DO House-work.—By a young woman in a small American family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 37th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business perfectly; City reference. Call at No. 137 West 36th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work in small family. Call at No. 316 East 36th-st., rear house, top floor.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a respectable girl; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 269 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse; will wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing; best City reference. Seen for two days at No. 419 3d-av., near 29th-st., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL; CAN TAKE CHARGE OF a baby and growing children; understands sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; five years' City references. Call at No. 113 East 26th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUAtion for a middle-aged woman as nurse to an invalid or to take charge of a young infant. Apply at No. 57 8th-av. from 12 till 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COMPEtent nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; best City reference. Call at No. 46 Bank-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS; understands courses of dinner, wines, salads of all kinds; take man's place; in good private family; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS FAMILY AND gentlemen's washing; very reasonable price; understands puffing and fluting children's clothes; best City reference. Call at No. 815 2d-av., Room No. 5.

WASHING.—FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHing at lowest rates; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 172 West 32d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY TWO BOSTON MILLINERY SALESmen, positions in a New-York house to sell New-England trade; best of reference given. Address J. F. WOOD, Post Office Box No. 2,744, Boston, Mass.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AFRICAN MAN; SPEAKS good English and French; is good coachman; in private family; four years' best City reference. Address Joseph, No. 50 Washington-alley, private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 46th-st., Grand Central Stable.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE a light delivery or grocery wagon. Address J. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—BY TWO brothers; Protestants; one married, unincumbered; both practical farmers and gardeners; understand care of cattle, horses, carriages, improvement of land; handy on gentleman's place; City reference. Address Brothers, Box No. 238 Times Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS and House-work.—By a man and wife; no objection to go upon a farm; can lay out grounds; first-class coachman; wife is a good laundress and can do house-work; can care of milk and butter; first-class references. Address Scotchman, Madison House, No. 69 Madison-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL HORTICULturist to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; well experienced in the culture of tropical and blooming plants; also, fruit under glass; best of references. Address Gardener, Box No. 224 Times Office.

PORTER OR JANITOR.—BY A SWEDISH man as porter or janitor in any business house, hotel, or flat; a good waiter and driver; City references; over two years from last employer. Address, for two days, A. J., Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY AND RELIABLE MAN; well up in his business; obliging and will make himself generally useful; has unexceptionable City references from former employers. Address K. B., Box No. 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF LONG experience in private family; is a thorough waiter and fully reliable; comes well recommended from last employer. Address Y. Z., Box No. 202 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN PRIvate family; knows his business well; good City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 331 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer in a private family; speaks English; has best City references. Address M. M., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, AS waiter in a private family; references unexceptionable. Address Edward, Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duty; good City references. Address M. D., No. 162 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; BEST CITY reference. Address W. B., Box No. 267 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—ADDRESS KIDder's Publishing Department, No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid, and to assist with children; must have best reference. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 6 East 12th-st.

WANTED.—A GOOD, RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general house-work; must give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 14 8th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS

OF ALL ISSUES

Bought and Sold.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $2,500,000, gold.

NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST.

[illegible]

AS TO THE SALE OR HYPOTHECATION OF LIFE POLICIES.—If not in wife's favor—and of any interest dependent on life, consult B. P. FACKLER, No. 320 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1879.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1878:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878		$4,009,306 47
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1878		1,848,697 36
Total amount of marine premiums		$5,858,003 83
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878		$4,124,024 92
Losses paid during the same period	$2,012,784 45	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$859,960 58	
The company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks		$10,086,758 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise		704,200 00
Real estate and claims due the company estimated at		619,034 50
Premium notes and bills receivable		1,629,259 74
Cash in bank		281,210 92
Total amount of assets		$13,320,463 16

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1875 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1878, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of May next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ROBERT L. STUART,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	JAMES G. De FOREST,
WM. STURGIS,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	A. A. RAVEN,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

J. D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.

PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS, will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.

R. C. BOYD, Second Vice-President.

G. F. PITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSES TAYLOR,	G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR,	SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL,	EDWD. MINTURN,

R. G. ROLSTON.

CITY OF NEW-YORK

5 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

30-50 YEARS TO RUN.

Coupon Bonds in sums of $500 and $1,000, convertible at any time into Registered Stock.

A limited amount for sale at 108½ and interest.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BROOKLYN 7s,

PAYABLE 1915, 1918, 1922.

(COUPON AND REGISTERED,)

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CALLED 5-20s TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the Sinking Fund of the Construction and Equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of seventeen (17) of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 15, 55, 169, 211, 234, 485, 500, 511, 869, 874, 914, 961, 1,153, 1,181, 1,206, 1,300, 1,330, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said 17 bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said 17 bonds, not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next, will cease from and after that date. R. G. ROLSTON, President, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have been drawn for redemption, viz.: Nos. 54, 193, 409, 582, 556, 603, 643, each of £200 sterling, and Nos. 30, 122, 162, 364, 416, 435, 544, each of £100 sterling. And on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1879, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. EDWARD KING, President.

Delaware and Hudson Canal

7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock or Gold Exchanges. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 8 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 New-st., N. Y., members of the N. Y. Stock, Gold, and Government Bond Exchanges.—Securities (in fractional or large quantities) bought and sold on commission; also carried as long as required on 5 per cent. margin; advances made on approved collateral at market rate; deposits received subject to check at sight; 4 per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; orders executed at the San Francisco and London stock Exchanges.

THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BANGOR, ME.—This bank on the 14th inst. voted to go into liquidation, and it is now closing up its affairs. The holders of its notes and other creditors are notified to present the notes and other claims against the bank for payment. E. TRASK, Cashier. BANGOR, Me., Jan. 15, 1879.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

WANTED.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILWAY, AND IRON COMPANY STOCK. Apply JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,

NEW-YORK.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF PUBLIC MONEYS, to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the Four per Cent. Funded Loan of the United States.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OLD.—DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—Frederick E. Gibert et al., plaintiffs, vs. Union Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver, &c.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Receiver of the assets which were of the Adams Express Company, old, pursuant to the final judgment and decree herein duly made and entered, and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1879, hereby requires the shareholders in the fund of said Adams Express Company, old, to deliver their certificates, properly indorsed and proved, for payment and cancellation to the Union Trust Company of New-York, at its office, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before March 10, 1879.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1879. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Receiver. &c. MILLER & PECKHAM, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

KINGS COUNTY GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE KINGS COUNTY GAS-LIGHT COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share, payable on and after the 20th inst., at the Company's Branch Office, No. 216 Broadway. A. M. CONWAY, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1879.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 1 at 3 P. M. and reopened Feb. 17, 1879. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1879. The transfer-books will be closed till that date. By order WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next. EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing three years in the class of 1882:

SAMUEL WILLETS,

BENJ. H. HUTTON,

JAMES FORSYTH,

I. H. FROTHINGHAM,

G. G. WILLIAMS,

HENRY A. KENT,

GEO. CABOT WARD,

GEO. A. JARVIS,

ABRAM Du BOIS,

EDWARD KING.

Also for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

EDWARD SCHELL,

WHEELER H. PECKHAM,

CHAS. A. TOWNSEND.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1879.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held at the National Bank of the Republic on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

R. H. LOWRY,	S. G. SAMPSON,
J. F. CRANE,	W. H. GUION,
W. A. TISDALE,	F. H. STONE,
R. A. ROWE,	F. G. CARHART,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	G. B. CARTER,
W. L. COGSWELL,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
T. F. BUCKLEY,	ARTHUR B. GRAVES,

HENRY W. FORD.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT K. LOWRY having, in consequence of prolonged ill-health, declined re-election, HENRY W. FORD was elected President, and THOMAS T. BUCKLEY Vice-President. E. H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 8 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same office on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1879, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st day of February, and will be reopened on the morning of the 6th day of March, 1879. C. K. GARRISON, President.

W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1878.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, at Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At this meeting will be submitted, as required by law, the execution of a mortgage by this company upon the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, to secure the bonds of this company to be issued in payment for said railroad in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

The transfer-books will be closed twenty (20) days prior to said meeting. W. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. H. ROCHESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1879.

OFFICE OF WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 658 Broadway, New-York City, Jan. 13, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 11:30 A. M. The stock transfer-books will be closed Jan. 20 to Jan. 30, inclusive. By order of the Board. J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN TRUStees of the Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 1. EDWARD LEARNED, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND CANAL COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of a President and 10 (ten) Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office FEB. 4, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 4, inclusive. A. T. ROSE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall session of the 28th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal, Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESUMPTION INDEED.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has resumed labor after the brief holiday recess, and is now in prime condition. This is the "leading Business College" of the country, and the most reliable place for those desiring a first-class business education. Address S. S. PACKARD, President.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.—THE MISSES JACOT'S school for young ladies and children. Second term begins Feb. 4. A few boarding pupils will be received.

SPRING SESSION ROCKLAND COLLEGE, Nyack, N. Y., opens Feb. 3. Both sexes. Popular prices. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 15 East 47th-st. and No. 37 West 18th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nelson.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY is in constant communication with hundreds of the best schools, teachers, tutors, governesses, and special instructors, in the United States and abroad. Its facilities for meeting special educational wants on the part of parents and principals are unsurpassed. Experienced and well-attested graduates of any preferred college are usually at command; also, accomplished governesses of every nationality. Ladies wishing [illegible] Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following City real estate was sold at public auction at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 23:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Louis P. [illegible], Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 101.2, No. 1,591 2d-av., west side, 102.2 feet north of 82d-st., for $10,500, to James Maloy, plaintiff.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Gibson, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 146th-st., north side, 475 feet east of 10th-av., for $8,000, to Lydia S. Flint, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 151st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., and plot of land 155.7 by 100, on 10th-av., [illegible] of 151st-st., for $14,500, to Jacob T. Lockman, as Executor and plaintiff. Also, similar sale, H. Brewster, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 99.11 by —, on 8th-av., south-east corner of 154th-st., running through to Macomb's road, for $8,000, to same purchaser.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of a plot of land, on 10th-av., north of 212th-st., to Jan. 27; sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of 15 98-100 acres of land, known as Lots D and G on a map of Hunt's Point farm, to Feb. 3; sale by E. F. Raymond of the building, with lot No. 732 Broadway, north of Waverley-place, to Feb. 13; and sale by E. G. & G. R. Brown of the dwelling, with lot No. 230 West 32d-st., west of 8th-av., to same date.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

[illegible — list of transfers with amounts: $10,000; 8,000; 10,000; 8,500; 100; 100; 7,900; 7,900; 5,000; 5,000; 10,000; 5,000; 22,000; 10,500; 5,000; 6,325; nom.; nom.; 23,125; 26,065; 103,000; nom.; nom.; 7,000; 1,500; 8,025]

LEASE RECORDED.

1st-av., e. s., 72.1½ ft. s. of 4th-st., 24.5x66, 20 years; John J. Astor to Louis Kleeman ... $500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible — list of mortgages with amounts: $10,000; 2,000; 3,000; 75,000; 20,000; 3,500; 5,000; 10,000; 60,000; 3,000; 37,500; 4,320; 1,000; 2,000; 7,500; 105,000]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Buel, Julius, to Moses Behr ... $3,000

Carty, Michael, to Ellen T. Carty ... nom.

Gessner, Frederick, to Mets Doscher ... 3,600

Hubert, Charles A., to Charles Baner ... 4,220

King, Archibald G., to A. G. King, Executor, &c. ... 11,000

King, Archibald G., Executor, &c., to A. G. King, Trustee, &c. ... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY, NO. 61 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av., building 25x112, suitable for dry goods, furniture, or any business, to lease or sell. Apply on premises.

NO. 212 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK. — Well-located, fine, medium-size dwelling; bargain. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices 4 Pine, 86 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT.
Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. POWERS, DECEASED.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate:

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick stores, with lease of lots, situate on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 11th-st., Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, and 101 4th-av. The leases are from the Stuyvesant estate.

SPRING AND PEARL STREETS.—The brick stores and lot No. 26 Spring and No. 61 Pearl-st., running through from Pearl to Spring-st.

CANAL AND MOTT STREETS.—The brick and frame buildings and lots Nos. 178 and 180 Canal-st., corner of Mott-st.

THIRD-AVENUE, SIXTY-SIXTH AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 3d-av., between 66th and 67th sts., and 14 lots on 66th-st., and 14 lots on 67th-st., commencing 100 feet east of the 3d-av.; street lots are each 25x100 feet, except the two easterly lots on each street, which are 30x100 feet each.

[illegible].—The lot on the south-west corner of Elm and Catharine-slone.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—One lot, south side, 200 feet west of 7th-av., 25x98.9.

[illegible] AND [illegible] STREETS.—Six lots, north side of 68th-st., 325 feet west of 9th-av., and four lots south side of 69th-st., 275 feet west of 9th-av.

RIVERSIDE AVENUE.—Seven lots on westerly side of Riverside-av., 225 feet north of 116th-st., and opposite Riverside Park.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—Plot of water lots on 12th-av., between 116th and 118th sts., opposite Riverside Park.

[illegible].—Four lots south side, between 11th and Riverside aves.

TWELFTH-AVENUE.—One water lot, north-east corner 94th-st.

[illegible] AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—About 19 lots.

BROOKLYN.—Thirty-two lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Columbia, Sigourney, Otsego and Halleck sts.

HUGH CASSIDY, Executor,
HENRIETTA E. POWERS, Executrix,
of JOHN H. POWERS, Deceased.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of the Executor, No. 11 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER G. ROGERS and WILLIAM H. EDWARDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction, on the 5th day of February, 1879, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following described property, viz.: Two lots at Menlo Park, New-Jersey, situated on the corner of Cedar-street and Middlesex-avenue, and numbered 13 and 14, in block G, as laid down on map of the Menlo Park Homestead Association, filed in the office of the Clerk of Middlesex County. Said lots are each 50 feet wide in front and rear, and 150 feet deep. Copy of said map may be seen at the Post Office at Menlo Park.
ja17-law3wF B. F. RICE, Assignee.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.
THE FOUR LOTS, with the BUILDINGS THEREON, situated at the north-east corner of 41st-st. and Park-av., constituting the southerly portion of the

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT OR LEASE—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., a large double house; will be thoroughly repaired and altered to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to J. L. SMITH, No. 312 East 18th-st.

NO. 109 WEST 50TH-ST.—PARTLY FURNISHED house to responsible party; rent reasonable.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NO. 159 CHURCH-ST. — SECOND, THIRD, and fourth floors, to let; very light and desirable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORES NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, 50x200, NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, 50x200, AND NO. 511 BROADWAY, 25x200, extending through to Mercer-st.; central location for dry goods business. These spacious stores, with basement and sub-basement, can be rented as a whole, or will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY modern building; iron front. Can be rented as a whole, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry ... Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving ... Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy ... Sat., Feb. 15, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA ... WED., Jan. 29 | ABYSSINIA ... WED., Feb. 12
SCYTHIA ... WED., Feb. 5 | BATAVIA ... WED., Feb. 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA ... TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN ... TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING ... TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
NEVADA ... TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.
MONTANA ... TUESDAY, March 4, 3 P. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $28.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA ... Thursday, Jan. 30
STATE OF VIRGINIA ... Thursday, Feb. 6

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $120. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR ... Sat., Jan. 25 | SIMSON ... Sat., Feb. 8
WESER ... Sat., Feb. 1 | ODER ... Sat., Feb. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin ... $100
Second cabin ... 60
Steerage ... 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia ... Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria ... Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
[illegible] ... Feb. 1, noon | Bolivia ... Feb. 15, noon.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Castalia ... Jan. 25, A. M. | California ... Feb. 1, noon.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Trudelle ... Wednesday, Feb. 5, 3:30 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul ... Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Delord ... Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT ... Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING ... Thurs., Feb. 13
CIMBRIA ... Thurs., Feb. 6 | WIELAND ... Thurs., Feb. 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.
W. A. SCHOLTEN ... Saturday, Feb. 1
MAAS ... Wednesday, Feb. 12

Cabin, $60–$70. Intermediate, $45–$50. Steerage, $28.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 So. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York.
VADERLAND sails Saturday, Jan. 25, 8 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks.)
Holland, Wed., Jan. 29, 2 P. M. | Canada, Feb. 5, 11:30 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton ... Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson ... Wed., Jan. 29

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steamboat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
General Agent A. & G. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 25,
And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M.
Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to I. E. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship AGAPULCO ... Friday, Jan. 31, noon.
Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.
From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CHINA ... Wednesday, March 5, noon.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, noon.
For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., N. R. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA ... WED., Jan. 29
Steam-ship — ... SATURDAY, Feb. 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ ... Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA ... Saturday, Feb. 8

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CHAMPION ... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GULF STREAM ... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the Pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.
VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C.,
and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
to all points in the South and South-west.
Freight rates and Insurance at lowest figures.
Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River.
CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent
Palmetto Freight Line,
No. 319 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA ... Saturday, Feb. 1
S. S. SARATOGA ... Wednesday, Feb. 12
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN
ELEVATED RAILWAY.
Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and the Academy of [illegible], connecting with cars for [illegible] Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
For up-town trains take west side stations.
For down-town trains take east side stations.
FARE 10 CENTS.
Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Jan. 13, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 5 P. M. [illegible] 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore, 5 P. M., [illegible].

Express for Philadelphia 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. daily; 5:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:10, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878.
Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1879.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:10 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ANNOUNCE THAT THE

Wholesale Departments

OF THEIR BUSINESS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE BUILDINGS

ON BROADWAY,

4TH-AVE., 9TH AND 10TH STS.,

OCCUPYING THE FOUR UPPER AND BASEMENT FLOORS, AND CONNECTED BY

THREE PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

—

THE WHOLESALE OFFICES

AND ENTRANCE ARE AT THE CORNER OF

Fourth-ave. and 9th-street.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,
BOYD & LIPPITT,
MANUFACTURERS.
Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.
NO. 39 THOMAS-ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAROLINE M. HUNTER, wife of Charles A. Hunter, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 3d day of December, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Caroline M. Hunter, wife of Charles A. Hunter, of Plainfield, in the County of Union, N. J., in said district, adjudged bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, before John C. Elmendorf, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.
B. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. CHASE, bankrupt. [illegible] ... on the [illegible] day of January, 1879.
SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WARREN A. RANSOM, AARON P. RANSOM, and ROBERT H. BOYD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Aaron P. Ransom [illegible] ... seventh (7th) day of January, 1879.
SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADAM KLEIN and JOHN KLEIN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Adam Klein [illegible] ... the ninth day of January, 1879.
SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS MURPHY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Thomas Murphy, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 1st day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Lt[illegible], Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1879.
SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC S. WEINBERGER, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1879, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d January, 1879.
SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER LUMLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Alexander Lumley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighth day of February, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 192 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1879.
SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. CLARK and HENRY W. CLARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Please to take notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, New-York City, in said District, on the 4th day of February, 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of J. W. Little, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
WILLIAM M. GAWTRY, Assignee.
HUGH PORTER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALBERT SPETZER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court Rooms, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt; the hearing on said application having been adjourned from January 14, 1879.
ja17-law3wF W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of PETER W. HOAGLAND, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court Rooms, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
ja10-law3wF W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES J. EVERETT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court Rooms, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
ja10-law3wF W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN E. RIDDLE and JOHN C. BRINTNALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John E. Riddle and John C. Brintnall, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1879. [illegible], Assignee.
ja24-law3wF*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOS. 345 AND 347 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT parlors en suite; bath-room and closets; private table; third floor front and connecting room; superior table; moderate terms.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUNNY PARLOR in English basement-house and single sunny room on third floor, reasonable, with excellent board; reference. No. 46 West 36th-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—Two large, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table very desirable; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 119 WEST 47TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—In first-class house, one or two front rooms, third floor; sunny exposure; private family; board, if desired.

NO. 69 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite, with board, at moderate terms for balance of the season.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE of rooms, with first-class board; single rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 13 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor; house and table first class.

MADISON-AV., NO. 191.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED back parlor; three hall rooms suitable for gentlemen; appointments strictly first-class.

NO. 36 EAST 29TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, private bath-room; without board; breakfast served if desired; references.

HANDSOME PARLOR; ALSO, SECOND-floor front room, with board; terms moderate. No. 51 West 35th-st.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO ROOMS, SECOND floor, with closets; first-class board to gentlemen or family.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, together or separately, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607.—LARGE AND ELEGANT apartments, richly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 31 WEST 38TH-ST.—ELEGANT THIRD floor, (bath, &c.,) private table or without board; references exchanged.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND SUNNY ROOMS in small refined family; very moderate prices. No. 449 West 21st-st.

BOARD AND ROOM CHEAP—TO TWO RESPECTABLE young men. Mrs. WILSON, 243 Bleecker-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.—NO. 115 EAST 10TH-ST., TO GENTLEMAN, without board, two large, well-furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements; private family.

A SUPERBLY-FURNISHED PARLOR, LIBRARY, private bath and bed room to let to gentlemen giving references. If desired, breakfast will be served. No. 33 West 26th-st., Baque Building.

NO. 20 WEST 35TH-ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, for families or gentlemen; southern exposure; modern improvements.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, without board. No. 13 West 28th-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)

Special free-class limited ticket, good only on 3:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 307 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M., for Providence direct.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

ONLY $1 50 TO BOSTON,
VIA
Fall River Line.

Tickets limited and good only on day of sale for continuous passage on steamer and train leaving Fall River the following morning at 5:30, (or on arrival of boat.) Regular tickets at $3, good on any train between Fall River and Boston. Magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M., from PIER NO. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4 P. M. Tickets and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty.)—A laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.—IN ¼-lb. AND ½-lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.—AWARDED TWENTY-three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,500,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER. PARIS, London, New-York.
Sold Everywhere.
Wholesale, Nos. 49, 51, and 53 Southwark-st., London.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN E. RIDDLE and JOHN C. BRINTNALL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in the said court by said John E. Riddle and John C. Brintnall, bankrupts, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 17th day of February, 1879, at 12 M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.
ja24-law3wF* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN H. KETCHUM and THOMAS BELKNAP, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Franklin H. Ketchum and Thomas Belknap, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Franklin H. Ketchum by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1879.
CHAS. F. MARTIN, Assignee.
ja24-law3wF* No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JACOB S. WETMORE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-rooms, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
ja10-law3wF W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. PUGH, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William B. Pugh, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, December 30, 1878.
WILLIAM PINTARD,
ja24-law3wF* 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM F. MAY, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja10-law3wF* 782 Broad-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH, of Toms River, in the County of Ocean, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja24-law3wF* 782 Broad-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES SMIETON, of Cranford, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
ja17-law3wF* [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.
JOHN DARCIE ... Manager.

THE GRANDEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COMBINATION CONCERT EVER GIVEN IN STEINWAY HALL.

A perfect feast of music. An unparalleled array of vocal and instrumental artists. The following eminent artists have positively volunteered to appear:

The world-famed Queen of Song, Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA; the Eminent Contralto, Mrs. FLORENCE RICE-KNOX; the Trio Sisters, AGNES, LAURA and EMELINE PEERING; the Celebrated Harp Soloist, Miss MAUDE MORGAN; the Great English Oratorio Singer, Mr. W. COURTNEY; the Popular Tenor, Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH; the Eminent Basso, Signor SUSINI; the Superb Pianists, Mr. S. B. MILLS and FRANZ RUMMEL, in Grand Duo for Two Pianos; Solo Cornet, Mr. ARBUCKLE; Violoncello Soloist, HERR W. POPPER; Violin Solo, Mr. J. G. HILL; Solo Pianist, Mr. W. F. MILLS.

FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY ARTISTS,
Alternately assisted by
MAX MARETZEK, ADOLPH E. NEUENDORFF,
G. CARLBERG and J. G. HILL.
Accompanists at Piano,
Messrs. CHARLES PRATT, CHARLES FRADEL and ERNEST PERRING.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $1.
(Including Reserved Seat.)
SECOND BALCONY, 50 CENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE.
ELECTRIC SUCCESS
ELECTRIC SUCCESS
at the
at the
STANDARD THEATRE
STANDARD THEATRE
of Sullivan and Gilbert's original comic opera,
H. M. S. PINAFORE
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE MATINEE
H. M. S. PINAFORE MATINEE
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 1:30 P. M.
MATINEE ADMISSION, 25 and 50 cents.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.

BROADWAY THEATRE. CORNER 30TH-ST.
Edgar & Fulton ... Lessees and Managers.
LAST WEEK OF THE LINGARDS.
THIS EVENING AND TO-MORROW NIGHT,
OUR BOYS.
MATINEE SATURDAY, LES FOURCHAMBAULT.
MONDAY, the 27th, Mr. GEORGE EDGAR will play for the first time in New-York KING LEAR, to the Cordelia of MARIE GORDON, (specially engaged,) and the Edgar of JOSEPH WHEELOCK, supported by a special cast.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY & 22D-ST.
HENRY E. ABBEY ... Lessee and Manager.
Limited engagement of Mr.
JOHN E. OWENS ... as ... CALEB PLUMMER
in Boucicault's dramatization of Dickens' story,
DOT, Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
with a BRILLIANT CAST and
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Matinee Prices: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. POPULAR PRICES.
Manager ... Mr. J. H. HAVERLY.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Miss KITTY BLANCHARD,
in
THE DANITES.
Supported by LOUIS ALDRICH, C. T. PARSLOE, and a wonderfully strong phenomenal cast.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

MASONIC HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
POSITIVELY the LAST DAY BUT ONE. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, Major NEWELL, and AMY REED, every afternoon at 3; evening at 8 o'clock.
FUN! FUN! THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.
Admission, only 25c.; children under 10 years, 15c.

BREWSTER'S BUILDING, 14TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—The greatest Pedestrian Feat on record. Miss ANNIE BARTELL will commence her walk of 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours consecutively on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 8 P. M.

LECTURES.

CHICKERING HALL.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
LECTURE ON
FRANKLIN ARCTIC SEARCH.
Delivered by G. MELVILLE BROWN, Esq.
Illustrated by stereopticon views.
Proceeds in aid of the Franklin Arctic Search Party, now in the Arctic Regions.
TICKETS ... 50 Cents.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT Lectures for the People in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M. Saturday, Jan. 25, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. R. A. WITTHAUS, M. D., of the University of Vermont. Subject—"The Production of Animal Force." (Illustrated.) Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at D. Van Nostrand's bookstore, No. 23 Murray-st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR JANUARY.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $65, $60; 5 octaves, $50; 1 do., $40; 1 do., $35; 7-octave ROSEWOOD PIANOS, $130; 7 1-3 do., $140. ALL ROUND CORNERS, &c.; $175 CASH, $20 CASH and $5 MONTHLY till paid; NEW PIANOS, $10 CASH and $5 MONTHLY; NEW ORGANS, WARRANTED. Illustrated catalogues. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th-st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL
FOR DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
No. 681 Fifth-avenue.
NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
NOTICE.—An extra class for children (beginners and others) will commence on Monday, Jan. 6, to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York for place of trial.—GEORGE MULLIGAN, plaintiff, against THE BOSTON SOAPSTONE FURNACE COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.—(Without.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878.
S. E. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 3 Broad-street, New-York City.
P. O. address, 3 Broad-street, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-seven 27-100 dollars, with interest from 9th day of Nov., 1878, and with costs of this action.
S. E. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
3 Broad-street, New-York City.

To the defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 20th day of January, 1879, and filed with complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York January 20, 1879.
S. E. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja24-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—HENRY E. LEVERICH, plaintiff, against STEPHEN DUNCAN and HENRY P. DUNCAN, surviving Executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Duncan, deceased, Catharine E. Davis, Charlotte D. Davis, Stephen Duncan Pringle, Catharine Duncan Pringle, Mary M. Pringle, Maria D. Pringle, Susan Pringle, Charlotte D. Pringle and S. Binghamton Duncan, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21st, 1878.
PLATT, GERARD & BOWERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
P. O. address and Office, No. 14 William-st., New-York.

To the defendants, Charlotte D. Davis, Susan Pringle, and Charlotte D. Pringle: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the seventh day of January, 1879, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 7, 1879. PLATT, GERARD & BOWERS,
ja10-law6wF* Pl'ffs Att'ys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1878, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS SILBERSTEIN and ISAAC GERSHMAN, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of SILBERSTEIN & GERSHMAN, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Silberstein & Gershman, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Kursheedt & Leaman, No. 294 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of April, 1879.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26th, 1878.
MEYER H. GOLDSCHMIDT,
j3-law6wF* 33 White-st., N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1878, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of BRYCE & SMITH, composed of Charles S. Bryce and John R. Smith, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, or against either of them individually, that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 373 Broadway, New-York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1879.—N. Y., Dec. 19, 1878.
FREDERICK LEWIS, Assignee.
BROWN & NEWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York. d27-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1878, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against ELKAN WAITZFELDER, Jr., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Elkan Waitzfelder, Jr., for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 373 Broadway, New-York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1879.—N. Y., Dec. 18, 1878. FREDERICK LEWIS, Assignee.
BROWN & NEWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York. d27-law6wF

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge of Westchester County, dated January 10th, 1879, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of HAIGHT, HAINES & CO., lately doing business in Cortlandtown, in said county, that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said Haight, Haines & Co., at the office of Davis & Lent, in Peekskill, in said county, on or before the 17th day of April, 1879.—Dated Peekskill, January 22d, 1879.
ja24-law6wF ABRAHAM K. GRIFFIN, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
MR. D. H. HARKINS ... Sole Director.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, JAN. 25.
Sidney Rosenfeld's version of D'Arrange's successful comedy,
DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE.
With elegant and appropriate scenery.
Elaborate mise en scène,
And characters by
Charles Fisher, George D. Chaplin, Harry Lee, Owen Fawcett, Frank Hardenberg, Thomas Jefferson, J. G. Peakes, W. R. Raynor, W. McArney, Charles Leland, Miss Effie Wilton, Miss Laura Don, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Hattie Richmond, Mrs. Mary Hill, Miss Agnes Elliott, Miss Barrow, Miss Whitman, Miss Boyd, and Miss Agnew.
Family Circle, 50 cents; Balcony, $1; Orchestra, $1 50.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MIGNON.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 24.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Joint appearance of the three great Prime Donne in
MIGNON.
Miss KELLOGG as Mignon. | Mlle. DE MURSKA as Filina. | Miss CARY as Federico.
WERRENRATH, CONLY, GOTTSCHALK.
GRAND CHORUS and ORCHESTRA of 100 artists.
Musical Director ... S. BEHRENS.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) JAN. 25, AT 2.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
AIDA.
KELLOGG, CARY, GRAFF,
PANTALEONI, CONLY, GOTTSCHALK.
POPULAR PRICES.—Seats can now be secured at box-office, Pond's music store, No. 25 Union-square, and No. 111 Broadway, and at the principal Hotels.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER.
ELEC[TRIC] BIG SUCCESS
of the new American Play entitled

The Banker's Daughter.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 2.

WALLACK'S. Open 7:30. Begins at 8.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

OURS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, C. F. COGHLAN, JOHN GILBERT, E. M. HOLLAND, C. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss STELLA BONIFACE.

THE AQUARIUM. BROADWAY & 35TH-ST.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA.
MONSIEUR OSCAR and his
THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY HORSES.
COMIC TRICK MULE HUCKLEBERRY.
Mr. CHARLES SEELY and his
UNTAMED STEED BLACK BESS.
DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

ARION SOCIETY. ARION SOCIETY.
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M.
In commemoration of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Under the direction of ... Dr. L. DAMROSCH,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss L. Muldener, (prologue,) Mrs. L. Swift, (soprano,) Miss A. Hoone, (alto,) Messrs. A. Bischoff and Jos. Graf, (tenors,) F. Remmertz, (baritone,) and a grand orchestra of 70 musicians.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; can now be secured at the box-office, Steinway Hall.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT for the championship of the world at COOPER INSTITUTE.
Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.—Slosson vs. Heiser.
Friday, Jan. 24, 8 P. M.—Sexton vs. Daly.
Game 600 points up, to be played on a 5x10 J. M. Brunswick and Balke Co.'s table, one game each afternoon and evening, (Saturdays excepted.)
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1.
No charge for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS | OPERA-HOUSE, B'way & 29th-st.
First appearance of
the great SAM DEVERE,
in all his original specialties.
Thirty artists in new songs, solos, &c.
Matinée SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

ANNA NEWELL. CHICKERING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock.
LECTURE: PARIS AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE.
Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square; Ruttman's, No. 111 Broadway, and at the Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Academy may be hired for Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c., during the present season, on favorable terms, the stockholders for these occasions having waived their privileges to entrance and seats. Apply to the SECRETARY, at the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.
MONDAY, Jan. 20, and during the week, OLIVER DOUD BYRON in his great California success of
BEN McCULLOUGH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD,
IN CHICKERING HALL, FRIDAY, AT 11,
ON ST. AUGUSTINE.
The remaining 20 lectures, $3; single admission, 75c. and 50c.; at Brentano's and Randolph's.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON and Sensation of the Day,
MULLIGAN GUARD BALL.
Don't fail to see the GREAT CONSTERNATION SCENE.
HARRIGAN and HART.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.—FLORENCE V. LEWIS, complainant, vs. THE NEW-YORK, WEST SHORE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Continental Railway and Trust Company, and William C. Mailler, John D. Mailler, Frank [illegible], [illegible], William H. Searles, and others, defendants.—In equity.—Under and by virtue of a decree entered in the above-entitled cause on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, Special Master, hereby gives notice, that, in accordance with the provisions of said decree, he will on the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1878, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. on that day, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all and singular, the railroad, railway, and right of way, and other property in the State of New-York, from a point on the west shore of the Hudson River on the division line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, along or near the said west shore to Athens, thence to Albany, and also from Athens north-westerly to Schenectady, from Schenectady, along or near the south shore of the Mohawk River to Utica, thence westerly to Syracuse, thence to Buffalo, thence to a point on the Niagara River, within the County of Erie, running through the Counties of Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Livingston, Monroe, Wyoming, Genesee, and Erie, belonging or appertaining to the New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, constructed at or near the date of a certain mortgage by the said New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, which said mortgage bears date April 16, 1871, together with the mortgage supplemental thereto, bearing date February 29, 1872, together with all and singular the lands, tracks, culverts, ways, rights of way, and materials, buildings, erections, privileges, easements, rights under leases, agreements, covenants, and contracts of all and every kind, franchises, rights or interest, real estate, personal property, choses in action, and other things of and belonging to the said The New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, of every kind, nature, and character whatever.

The purchaser at such sale will be required to pay an amount sufficient to meet and pay the expenses of such sale, and other items mentioned in said final decree, in cash, at the time of said sale, the total amount of which said cash payment will be announced on the day and at the time of the sale.

After the confirmation of said sale by the court, and at the time of the payment of the balance of said purchase money, a conveyance will be made to the purchaser or purchasers vesting in him or them all the title, both in law and equity, to all the property, rights, and franchises so sold. JOHN A. SHIELDS, Master, &c.

EMOTT, BURNETT & HAMMOND, Complainant's Solicitors, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1878, at the same hour and place.
JOHN A. SHIELDS, Master, &c.
EMOTT, BURNETT & HAMMOND, Complainant's Solicitors, 120 Broadway, New-York.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Monday, the ninth day of December, 1878, at the same hour and place.
JOHN A. SHIELDS, Master, &c.
EMOTT, BURNETT & HAMMOND, Complainant's Solicitors, 120 Broadway, New-York.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to FRIDAY, the seventh day of February, 1879, at the same hour and place.
JOHN A. SHIELDS, Master, &c.
EMOTT, BURNETT & HAMMOND, Complainant's Solicitors, 120 Broadway, New-York. d13-law6wF

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1879.

A SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE held on the 28th day of January, 1879, by Messrs. BURDETT & DENNIS, at Roberts' Warerooms, at 10 o'clock A. M., of Bonded and Unclaimed Merchandise, which has remained in warehouse beyond the period allowed by law, descriptive lists of which may be found in the Rotunda of the Custom-house, and at No. 14 Stone-st.

The goods can be seen at the Warehouse, No. 14 Stone-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 27 and 28, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. E. A. MERRITT, Collector.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 100,000 tons Scranton coal at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ASSIGNEE'S ADJOURNED SALE.—SALE OF the property of WILMERDING & MOUNTS, bankrupts, is adjourned until SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1879, at the Globe Hotel, Red Bank, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M.
EZRA A. OSBORN, Assignee.
MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Jan. 18, 1879.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY person who will put us into communication with Mr. EDOUARD OLIVANTE before Jan. 31.
LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 120 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO DOLLARS REWARD FOR A CANE with a silver handle, left in a sleigh last Friday, on a sleighing party to Jerome Park. No. 707 5th-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silverware, &c., bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,180 Broadway, [illegible].

BRILLIANT BILLIARD PLAY.

FOURTH DAY OF THE TOURNAMENT.

DALY DEFEATS GALLAGHER—THE LATTER PLAYS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC SHOT—SCHAEFER BEATS RUDOLPHE—THE FRENCHMAN GETS EXCITED.

The games of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament at Cooper Institute, yesterday, while they were marked by much brilliant play, were peculiar in the matter of enthusiasm and excitement, the enthusiasm being elicited by a great shot by Gallagher, and the excitement by a heated war of words by Rudolphe, prompted by the trivial circumstance of a ball rolling over a tiny bit of chalk. Maurice Daly vanquished Thomas J. Gallagher in the afternoon, and in the evening Jacob Schaefer overcame the excitable A. P. Rudolphe. Daly won the lead, but missed from the string, giving Gallagher a "leave" that yielded 12 points. Daly made a pretty two-cushion long "draw," and, with a few gracefully-played "position" shots, gathered the ivories in the right-hand upper corner, where he played them freely and well for 42, and then got them into position for a "nurse" on the top rail. He was in splendid trim, and played with an easy grace worthy of Garnier. The ivories broke about three-quarters of the way across the rail, and he played a number of neat shots, among them being three fine "banks" to bring them once more under control, but retired on an easy shot, after completing a run of 103. Gallagher grew nervous, as usual, and made but 3; tried again, and made 4, and then gathered a "goose-egg." Daly had also been playing small counts, but was fighting hard for the rail, at the same time widening the big gap between his score and that of his adversary. The St. Louis man, finding the balls rolling hard for him, began to play "safety," but the young New-Yorker very neatly knocked the life out of the "safe" leaves, and renewed his efforts to gather the spheres on the rail. In his seventh inning he made but 1, but it was as finely-executed a single-cushion shot as could well be played. Gallagher played for 13, and left the balls in splendid position for his opponent, who was not slow to take advantage of it to gather 20 points, which made his score 208 to Gallagher's 39. In the eleventh inning he gained the rail he had so long fought for in two shots, and began to "nurse" the ivories down the right-side cushion, playing them with much delicacy. They "broke" on his fifty-fourth shot, but a beautiful "kiss" shot and a delicate "massé" brought them seemingly under control. They were not what they seemed however, and they quickly scattered, and the player retired after scoring 76. He gave his opponent 1 on a "safety" play in the succeeding inning, but left the ivories so that the St. Louis man could not count. The latter, however, got them into a fair position directly afterward, and gathered them on the top rail, where he began to play a pretty "nurse," but slipped up on an unlucky "massé," after having added 35 to his score. Daly also followed with an equally fine nurse for 35, and then retired, carrying up his score to 326, Gallagher's being 79. The latter missed, and once more Daly rolled the spheres to the rail, and resumed his graceful play, while carom followed carom, until the balls "broke" away, and forced the player to adopt open-table shots for position, which he quickly gained, and began to "nurse" once more with consummate skill for a time, when the balls again slipped away. Being unable to regain control of them the player sat down, having by a run of 86, increased his score to 412. Gallagher scored 2, and the New-York expert followed with a neat 43. The balls "froze" on Gallagher after he had counted 12 and obtained good position. He retired after playing a few more open-table shots with his score increased to 111, which figures, by a run of 14 in the succeeding inning and in the next a brilliantly-played run of 68 points, he still further increased to 193. It was the first time he had gathered the ivories on his favorite right side rail, and Daly frequently uttered the comment, "good shot," as the player rolled the balls gently toward the top of the table. They "broke" away on his sixty-fourth shot, and he stopped to study the puzzling position in which they were placed. The red ball lay nearly right against the middle of the right rail cushion, while the "spot" white ivory lay directly in front, and nearly touching it. The player's ball lay near the rail, about a foot and a half away from the other balls. It was a position from which he could not make a "bank" successfully, and, after deliberating, he determined to essay an almost impossible "cushion-kiss" shot. He drew with a slight "reverse English" from the spot-ball, carrying the white toward the cushion of the left side rail. This caused the "spot" white ball to strike the red, which touched the cushion about midway above the bottom right hand "crotch," whence it glided to the bottom rail, and crossed diagonally to the left rail cushion, and glided away from it so [illegible] the player's ball with a "kiss," just as the latter rolled with its "reverse" from the left rail cushion. It was a splendidly calculated shot, and, by all odds, the most brilliant yet played in the tournament, and was deservedly rewarded by prolonged cheers and hand-clapping. The player was now regaining his nerve, and was beginning to press Daly, who, in his twenty-third inning, forced his ball off the table, giving his opponent a second point on a "miss." Gallagher quickly took advantage of it, and played pluckily to overcome his adversary's big lead; but though he did the best up-hill work he has yet exhibited, Daly was gradually taking advantage of his bad luck, and wedging in small runs, which crushed out Gallagher's chance of regaining lost ground, and, finally, by a run of 63, the New-Yorker closed the game in the twenty-eighth inning, beating the St. Louis man 306 points. The score was as follows:

Daly—0, 103, 14, 3, 20, 0, 35, 1, 20, 4, 76, 3, 0, 5, 35, 0, 86, 43, 1, 6, 0, 1, 3, 12, 3, 2, 19, 63—600.
Gallagher—12, 3, 4, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 13, 1, 3, 0, 1, 2, 35, 1, 1, 3, 32, 14, 68—21, 3, 21, 27, 0, 21, 0—294.
Winner's Average—21 12-28; loser's—10 24-27.
Best Runs: Daly—103, 86, 76, 63; Gallagher—68, 35.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes.
Umpires—Mr. Pulsifer for Gallagher, Mr. Colville for Daly.
Referee—Michael Geary; Marker—G. H. Ellis.

When Rudolphe, the Frenchman, and Jacob Schaefer, one of the star billiardists, crossed cues in the evening, Rudolphe put in an objection against the balls, and the referee having overruled it, he spotted the red ball with a fancy finger shot, and gave the lead to his adversary, who won the "bank" for it. Schaefer scored 7, and the French professor gathered in a "goose egg," which he atoned for with a neatly-played 14. In the sixth inning Schaefer played brilliantly for position, but failed to gain it, as, like his adversary, he was not yet warmed up to good work. He made 30, to which the Frenchman responded with 44, and began varying his play with some of his famous "bluffing," stopping, as he gathered the balls in a subsequent inning, and walking over to the championship emblem, which he very lovingly scrutinized, amid general laughter. He sat down after counting 29, and Schaefer gathered from his leave a fine position on the right side rail, and began to "nurse" the ivories along it with his accustomed skill, until they "froze" on his fifty-fifth shot, and he retired with a score of 115 to Rudolphe's 138. A "miss" on both sides followed, and then Schaefer gathered the spheres on the left side-rail, down which he nursed them quickly, but with great delicacy, clicking out carom after carom with clock-like regularity. He turned the corner, and began a long series of "kiss caroms" on the bottom rail, until they reached and turned to the right side-rail. A little later, on his one hundred and twenty-sixth shot, the white object-ball rolled over a piece of chalk and settled. Schaefer at once notified the referee, who walked toward the table with the design of lifting the ball and removing the obstruction. Rudolphe at once sprang to his feet and protested, and brilliant bill-iard shots gave place to hot verbal shots at the referee. "I must move the ball, to take away the chalk," said Mr. Geary, finishing slightly, whereupon the Frenchman called out in wild excitement, "No! No! the balls must not be moved," and then as the spectators heartily hissed and cried "Leave it to the referee," Rudolphe turned toward them and exclaimed, "The rules do not allow it," while amid the general uproar, Mr. Geary carefully lifted the ball, brushed away the chalk, and replaced the ivory in its original position. Schaefer attempted to resume his nursing, when Rudolphe threw himself in front of him, and cried, "No, No! this game is out," while the young Chicagoan gave him an impatient shove aside. Rudolphe kept up his objections, and seizing a copy of the rules, in which nothing covering the disputed point appears, demanded that he should read them. Geary waived the paper aside, and said, "You are not playing this game on technicalities, but on honest principles," a remark which was greeted with applause and silenced the Frenchman's objections. A little later, Rudolphe said, rather good-naturedly, "Well, let the past go," and then turning to the referee, exclaimed, amid general laughter, "No hard feeling, you know." The players then resumed their game in good spirits, although the incident for a time disconcerted them, and displayed brilliant play, Schaefer running steadily toward the home stretch, and closing the contest at length, beating Rudolphe 304 points. Appended is the score:

Schaefer—7, 4, 3, 0, 0, 30, 1, 3, 0, 1, 52, 0, 170, 1, 1, 87, 88, 14, 41, 3, 0, 28, 30, 35, 14, 7, 22—600.
Rudolphe—0, 14, 1, 3, 28, 48, 5, 10, 0, 29, 3, 0, 7, 3, 6, 0, 3, 20, 24, 5, 36, 5, 4, 16, 0, 21—296.
Winner's average, 22 5-27; loser's, 11 10-26.
Best runs—Schaefer, 170, 88; Rudolphe, 48, 36.
Umpires—Mr. Newberger for Schaefer, Mr. Neil Bryant for Rudolphe.
Time of game—3 hours and 3 minutes.

This afternoon George Slosson will play Randolph Heiser, and William Sexton and Maurice Daly will meet in the evening.

A YOUNG MAN'S SUICIDE.

Frederick Bissell, a young man aged 18 years, residing with his mother at No. 497 Classon-avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat and shooting himself through the head. Melancholy, induced by a fear of consumption, caused the young man to take his life. Young Bissell was over six feet in height and still growing. The weakness caused by this rapid growth led him to fear that he would die of consumption. He was not engaged in any business, but purposed to commence the study of medicine next Fall. Yesterday morning he was more than usually cheerful, and, after taking breakfast with his mother and sister, went up to his room to put on an overcoat, his mother having requested him to go down town on some business. A few minutes after he had entered his room the report of a pistol was heard. Mother and daughter ran screaming to the young man's room, but found the door locked. No answer was returned to their cries for admittance. Hastily summoning Dr. Hamilton, who lives close by, the bedroom door was forced open, and the dead body of young Bissell was found on the floor. At one side of him was an open razor and at the other a revolver with one chamber discharged. He had first cut a jagged wound in his throat and then placing the barrel of the pistol close to his right ear, sent a ball crashing through his brain. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest. Young Bissell's relatives are in good circumstances.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN SOLDIER.

THE END OF A FAST LIFE—FROM AFFLUENCE TO POVERTY—HIS DEATH BY POISON.

George von Glasenap, a German soldier, about 35 years of age, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, in a cheap lodging-house at No. 110 Chatham-street, by swallowing poison. Glasenap came to this country in 1873. He was born in Brandenburg, received his education at the Military Academy of Potsdam. In 1862 he entered the Prussian Army as Ensign in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, garrisoned at Spandau. His father was Division General, one of his brothers held an important office at the Army Head-quarters, and several other near relatives held responsible and influential military appointments. Glasenap was transferred, as Lieutenant, to the infantry of the Guard, and that took him to Berlin, where his taste for fast life could be indulged in. When the war between Prussia and Austria broke out Glasenap's regiment went to Bohemia, and he distinguished himself at Königgratz and other places, and won the esteem of his superiors for his bravery and good judgment. After the war, when the regiment went back to Berlin, Glasenap plunged into fast life, and his father had more than once to pay his debts. At the opening of the Franco-Prussian war Glasenap was transferred to one of the regiments of the line, and won distinction at Metz, and afterward at many points on the way to Paris. At the close of the war, and when Glasenap had again reached Berlin, he fell among his old companions, and gave free rein to his passion for fast life. The result was that his father peremptorily refused to pay his bills, and then Glasenap got into such trouble with his creditors that he left home secretly and came to this country. He brought with him letters of introduction to several prominent men. But he was thrown upon his own resources and had to live moderately. He became acquainted with Dr. Morwitz, of the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, and through his influence was placed on the staff of the *New-Yorker Journal*.

A short time before the opening of the Centennial Exhibition Glasenap went to Philadelphia, and was given a position on the editorial staff of the *Demokrat*. After the Exhibition he went West and traveled extensively. He took poor care of himself and of his reputation, and when he returned East found evil reports ahead of him. He reached this City about a year ago, and could not immediately secure literary work. He sold wines for a Beaver-street house on commission, but made a poor living at that. Eventually he secured some work on the *Handel's Zeitung*, but did not continue it long. Tuesday night last he went to the Centennial Hotel, in Chatham-street, and got a room. He had no baggage, and seemed anxious to conceal his identity. Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, he again went to the same hotel and requested to be shown at once to a room, as he had an important letter to write. The clerk told him there was no fire in the room at the time, and offered him the privileges of the office for writing. Glasenap accepted the offer, and wrote a long letter. He then went to the room assigned to him. At 11 o'clock the chamber-maid found his door open, and, looking in, saw him lying on the outside of the bed. She thought his appearance singular, and informed the clerk, who went up, and, supposing from Glasenap's looks that he was ill, attempted to arouse him. Failing to do so, he became alarmed and notified the Police. They summoned an ambulance, but before it reached the place Glasenap was dead. The letter he had written was found at the head of the bed. It was addressed to Charles Riedel, No. 131 William-street, spoke of the writer's intention to destroy himself, and was otherwise devoted to family affairs. It contained a request that his friends would see that his debts of honor were paid, and gave a list of them, suggesting that it be sent to his family. Coroner Woltman had the body removed to the Morgue. The name of the poison used by the suicide is not yet known, as he went to some pains to destroy the bottle and label after taking it. The body will be buried in Potter's Field, unless claimed by Glasenap's friends.

THE PLANETARY CONJUNCTION.

A BANK OF CLOUDS RENDERS ITS OBSERVATION UNSATISFACTORY.

While no material questions of physical or mathematical astronomy could possibly hinge on the conjunction of Jupiter, Venus, and the crescent moon, glimpses of which only were attainable last evening, owing to the dense bank of clouds lying low down in the western horizon, the probable brilliancy of the display was sufficient to entice many persons, armed with all sorts of instruments, to the highest house-tops in the City. Our professional masters of astronomy did not, however, trouble themselves with any attempts to observe the phenomenon, being sufficiently familiar with Jupiter and his belts not to care to examine them in cold weather. As the wind was strong and incessant at sunset and after, it was no boy's play to use a telescope, mounted in the ordinary manner, at a high elevation, except under the shadow of some friendly wall, to protect the long tube from tremor. The sun setting at two or three minutes past 5 o'clock, and traveling in a path very oblique to the plane of the horizon, the long twilight was expected to offer a series of very interesting optical phenomena at this conjunction. Jupiter's banded disk looming brightly out of the red light of the sunset from 13° to 15° above the horizon, and the crescent moon lying faintly outlined from 9° to 10° higher up. Compared with what imagination had anticipated, the reality was thus very dull and disappointing. The view was not a lengthened one, nor was it very clear, the colored clouds through which the sun had just descended extending upward about six degrees. The situation of Venus and her disk could be dimly discerned a little below and to the south of the giant of the solar system. Higher up in the south-west, well above the cloud-bank whose edge obscured the two planets in conjunction, Saturn rode free of intervening mist. At the earliest moment, say about 5:18, a glimpse of the planets was caught and retained for a few moments, Jupiter setting about 6 o'clock, and the moon 34 minutes later. The interval between 5:30 and 6, which was generally selected as the best time for observation, did not prove a remunerative half-hour to those who were inclined to brave the cutting wind. The result was that everybody retired in disgust before the proper moment for the dropping of the curtain, a whiff of high air having rewarded their efforts, which was nearly all that could be expected of a phenomenon low down in the horizon after a recent storm. Happily, no questions of astronomy hinged upon observing the phenomenon, as would have been the case with an occultation, by which some data for determining the positions of the planets might have been recorded. On Sunday Saturn and the moon will be in conjunction, and on Friday next, directly after sunset, the moon will commence her journey across the Pleiades—a phenomenon commonly known as their occultation.

THE COUNTERFEITERS ARRAIGNED.

Ulrich and Cole, the counterfeiters who have been held in the Essex County (N. J.) Jail for several days on a charge of being engaged in counterfeiting a plate used in printing $100 Treasury notes, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Keasbey yesterday. William B. Guild, Jr., counsel for Cole, said that, with the permission of the Commissioner, his client would waive an examination. Mr. Keasbey said he had no desire to press the examination, and the prisoner was remanded. His wife was present during the proceedings. She is a woman of about 40, and was elegantly dressed. Ulrich also waived an examination by advice of counsel, and he, too, was remanded. Before going back to jail he told an interesting story of his enlistment in this country for the Crimean Army, his transfer to Boston, thence to Halifax, and finally to England. He was one of the famous "Six Hundred," according to his own story, and was severely wounded in several places upon the head. After his return to New-York he fell in with Jim Colvert, a partner of Cole, who induced him to engrave a vignette which he did, without knowing what it was to be used for, after which he engraved a $5-note plate, from which notes were printed and sent to Hamburg. He also engraved a $50 plate. They printed in all about $250,000. The counterfeit notes were sold principally to emigrants coming to this country.

MINING SHARES ON THE STOCK-LIST.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have decided to admit to dealings on the Exchange the securities of all solvent mining companies, one of the conditions of approval of an application being that an expert appointed by the Exchange shall be permitted to investigate the books and mines of the applicants, the latter to pay his expenses. As a starter, the committee have placed upon the regular list the $10,000,000 of stock of the Homestake Mining Company, of Dakota. They have also admitted to the regular list the $1,200,000 of new 7 per cent. income bonds of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the $2,450,000 of new 7 per cent. income bonds of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

A young woman named Elizabeth Smith, who lives with her stepfather, Mr. Horatio Holden, at No. 1,253 Third-avenue, yesterday petitioned Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., for the appointment of a guardian ad litem. She stated that she desired to begin a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Reuben W. Green, whom she charged with having, in August, 1877, pledged himself to her, and with having recently disregarded his promise by marrying one Ada Smith, with whom he now lives in Bridgeport, Conn. Judge Donohue appointed Mr. Holden the guardian of the petitioner.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE LATE JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER.

HIS FUNERAL SERVICES NUMEROUSLY ATTENDED—REV. DR. VINCENT'S ADDRESS.

The funeral services over the remains of the late John Blair Scribner were numerously attended yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Among those present at the church were representatives of nearly all the publishing houses, and many persons of literary distinction, including E. C. Stedman, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Noah Brooks, A. D. F. Randolph, W. H. Appleton, Rev. Drs. Taylor and Chapin, Messrs. Blakeman and Ivison, George A. Leavitt, Henry Holt, Mr. Flagg, of E. P. Dutton & Co.; James Miller, Robert Carter, James Oakley, Mr. Maynard, of Clark & Maynard; Mr. Dick, of Dick & Fitzgerald, and Mr. Armstrong, of the late firm of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. All the employes of Charles Scribner's Sons were present, and occupied seats in the body of the church. After a brief prayer at the house by Rev. Dr. M. R. Vincent, the body was borne to the church at 2 P. M., the family of the young publisher, his brother-in-law, Mr. Walter Larned, of Chicago, and the following pall-bearers accompanying it thither: Dr. J. G. Holland, Whitelaw Reid, Roswell Smith, J. Henry Harper, Col. Alexander B. Crane, Edward L. Burlingame, Thomas Powell Fowler, and James R. Osgood. The casket, a rich one of rosewood, embellished with silver mountings, was deposited in front of the pulpit, and on its lid were placed two simple floral tributes. The services began with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, and the singing of the hymn "Friend after friend departs." Rev. Dr. T. Shedd read a passage of Scripture, after which Rev. Dr. Vincent delivered an eloquent address. He said among other things:

It is much to be able to say of a young man, that his ideal of living has from the first contemplated an active and useful relation to society. In the conditions of society which have grown up here, too many youths have taken advantage of circumstances similar to his, to throw themselves upon the community as drones and dead weights, thus adding themselves to the dangerous classes; for every useless man is dangerous. He seemed to have a better ideal from the first. The example of a father whom he greatly honored, and who set his mark deeply upon this community by his high Christian character and contagious energy, seemed to have possessed him thoroughly. He had literary tastes, perhaps literary ambitions, and had made some progress in a course of liberal study; but at the death of his father he abandoned his college course and entered upon the business, where he felt that he would soon be needed, setting himself diligently to master its every detail. The abandonment of distinctively literary pursuits for business is always a trial to one who is thoroughly in love with them. Whatever trial there was in his case, was, indeed, somewhat mitigated by the nature of his business, which kept him among books and literary associations; yet he was, during his business life, assiduous in his efforts to extend his knowledge and to broaden his culture. Books were the companions of his leisure. Not very long before his death he was speaking of a contemplated foreign tour, and even then, when the state of his health and his need of rest might have justified him in thinking only of his own enjoyment, he was laying out plans for study. He had a pride in the thought of the house retaining its old name, and of taking his father's position and developing his father's plans. Even those who feared that the burden might be too great for his strength, could not withhold their sympathy from the honorable aspiration of a son to perpetuate a father's name and success. To Blair Scribner the position meant something more than the name. He set himself to fill it. He took his share of the actual burden cheerfully and enthusiastically. He might have carried an equal amount of enthusiasm and energy into a far different and less honorable channel, even in his own branch of business. Bad books pay. Shallow literature circulates more quickly and widely than good and noble literature, and these facts furnish a temptation to authors and publishers. He was true to the traditions of the house, and aimed to give the public not one page "which, dying, he would wish to blot." He was a conscientious man, not only in the exact lines of business integrity, but in small things. He is gone in the freshness of his manhood, his high aims unreached and his ambition unfulfilled. To his friends, said the preacher in conclusion, he leaves the legacy of an unblemished reputation. The memory of this life attaches to itself a crowd of pleasant and honorable associations, and carries with it, alike in its prosecution as in its sudden close, a lesson to the young men whose relations with him as employes were pleasant and genial. To his comrades, fired with like ambitions, competitors with him in the race for success, the speaker would say, draw near, and look upon the pale face, and see where honors and earthly success alike end.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Murray and the pronouncing of the benediction by Dr. Vincent, those present were permitted to view the body, which was interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The employes of the firms of Charles Scribner's Sons and Scribner & Welford held a meeting at the Park-Avenue Hotel yesterday and adopted appropriate resolutions of respect and esteem for their late employer.

HOW TO VALUE IMPORTED GOODS.

THE NEW METHOD OF ASSESSING DUTIES PROPOSED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday to discuss the report of the committee on Revenue Reforms presented at the last regular meeting and published in THE TIMES of the 3d inst. The report proposes to substitute home market values for foreign values in determining the dutiable values of imported goods. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Chairman of the committee, opened the discussion by stating at length the reasons which prompted the committee in proposing the change. He admitted that neither by the method suggested, nor by any other that can be devised, can smuggling be prevented, when exorbitant duties make this contraband business profitable. He thought, however, that the difficulties which have arisen during the past few years between the Government and the merchants must satisfy everybody that we cannot go along much further with our present methods. He described in detail the absurdities of the current system, and concluded that so real are its complications and so liable to permit, and even encourage, under-valuation, that honest importing at the present time is impossible, and very soon there will only remain the agents of foreign manufacturers to supply our consumers through jobbing houses. He then considered the question of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and claimed that it would be a vast improvement, but was of the opinion that a uniform duty on articles consumed alike by the rich and poor will never meet the approval of the people as represented in Congress. The various objections offered thus far to the proposed change were next detailed and answered, and the speaker gave it as his opinion that all that can be raised can be met by proper provisions of law, or by Treasury regulations. Mr. Schultz concluded as follows: "Home valuation is to be determined by the wholesale market value at auction for cash. This test must be applied to all invoices attacked by the Government. The consignee or owner must present a full descriptive invoice to the Collector of the port of his merchandise. He must estimate its cash market value. He may withhold all information except such as will aid the examiner in determining the intrinsic value of the goods. He may even withhold the trade-mark by which the goods are recognized in the market, for it is on intrinsic values that the Government has a right to levy duties, not on extrinsic. These belong to acquired character, and cannot be bought or sold like merchandise. There is no law or regulation requiring trade-marks to be attached to merchandise, and, therefore, evasion is no crime. The trade-marks may be withheld and put on with the consent of its owner after the goods have passed the Custom-house. This may be done under the present system, and would, no doubt, be more frequently done under a system of home valuation. But when once we come to understand and concede that foreign merchandise is to be judged by its intrinsic, rather than its extrinsic, value, all difficulty would disappear, and much of the injustice now inflicted under our present tariff laws would be avoided. No doubt this method of judging of value would render necessary a higher order of talent in our appraiser's department, but this has been needed even under our present system, and should not be looked upon as a misfortune. In Great Britain, where essential portions of the 'home valuation' policy has prevailed, the non-exposure of actual invoices is looked upon as one of the features which recommends the system; and on reflection it will appear most desirable to avoid this exposure here. While, both in theory and by Treasury regulation, the employes of the service are enjoined not to expose the invoices to the examination of outside parties, we know practically that such exposures are common, and if any system can be devised that shall avoid the possibility of such an outrage, it certainly is to be commended. It will be perceived by those conversant with the present methods of determining dutiable value that if home valuation is substituted substantially on the plan here suggested, that most of the obstructed methods now employed will be entirely done away with. There will be no long list of imaginary charges attached to invoices; no exposure of the name of the consignor. There need be no consular certificates; no oaths as to foreign cost or market value. All oaths now taken, both before and after entry, can be greatly modified, or altogether dispensed with. If bonds are required at all, they need be for no more than the dutiable value of the goods; but, under a proper system of home valuation, we are greatly in hopes to do away with all bonds, as we see no reason why bonds should be given for goods which go into consumption, first having paid the required duty in cash. It is otherwise with goods placed in bonded warehouse for the accommodation of the merchant, or transported in bond to interior Custom-houses. It is perfectly notorious that most of the present forms of entries of goods and the payment of duties were inaugurated and made necessary by a former system of credits, which were extended to the merchants on their transactions with the Government; and now that those credits have been discontinued, they appear unnecessary for the safety of the Government, as they are certainly onerous to the merchants."

In conclusion he said: "Your committee have proposed into the detail provisions of law or regulations that would be required to put this new method of collecting our revenue into operation. Whether the commissions allowed the importer over his estimate of market value should be 5 or 10 per cent. would depend upon the nature of the goods. If staple, like sugar and iron, we should judge that 5 per cent. would be proper. If fancy goods, like gloves and silks, then 10 per cent. Then, too, the question of estimating and allowing for damage would be one of those detail questions that could hardly be more complicated in the proposed than in our present methods. The expense of collecting the revenue under this system would be far less than at present. With the single exception of the Appraiser's Department, we should judge that one-half the office force could be dispensed with. The examiners and appraisers would require to be men of the highest standing and experience. But all we seek will be accomplished, if we direct attention to this reform as a practical measure. All matters of detail can well be left to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury."

Considerable discussion followed, generally favorable to the proposed change, and when a vote was taken the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. Merchants and others interested are requested to send in objections and suggestions, and the committee will give them due consideration in the preparation of a bill which they intend to present to the next Congress for adoption.

ISAAC PERLSTEIN'S TRIAL.

BEGINNING OF THE DEFENSE IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS COURT.

The General Sessions Court-room was crowded yesterday during the continuation of the trial of Isaac Perlstein, who is accused of attempting to burn a tenement-house full of human beings. The first witness called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins was Harvey P. Miller, a policeman detailed for duty at the Fire Department, who testified that he arrested the prisoner on Nov. 14, at No. 62 East Broadway, in company with Bernstein and Freeman; he searched Perlstein, and found on his person various memorandum-books and papers, which he handed to the Fire Marshal. Fire Marshal Sheldon was recalled, and identified the articles produced as those handed him by Officer Miller; the arrest of Perlstein had been made at his instigation, and the action of Firemen Perley and Dempsey had been carried out under his direction; witness had had a conversation with Perlstein on Nov. 14 at Police Head-quarters; after cautioning the prisoner that he need not say anything that would criminate himself, the latter made a statement which was read over to him before he signed it. The statement (produced) was identified by witness, and offered in evidence by Mr. Rollins.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, here interposed, for the purpose of examining the witness. The Fire Marshal, in reply to his questions, stated that the prisoner had been brought from a cell at Police Head-quarters to the detectives' room, when about to be questioned in relation to the arson. He spoke to the prisoner as a man who was charged with the crime, but used no threats or inducements in order to extort the statement. Mr. Brooke objected to the evidence, but Judge Cowing admitted it. Mr. Rollins then read the statement of the prisoner, which set forth that he knew nothing whatever of the fire at No. 11 Ludlow-street, and had never been in that house. He denied any knowledge of, or acquaintance with, either Levy, Bernstein, or Freeman, but said he had met them frequently at Siegel's saloon, the alleged rendezvous of the gang. In cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, the Fire Marshal admitted that the statement of the prisoner was not in his exact words, but contained his answers written in narrative form.

Mr. Rollins recalled Fireman Charles H. Perley, a son of the Fire Commissioner, and had the three co-defendants with the prisoner—Bernstein, Freeman, and Levy—placed at the bar for the purpose of being identified. After identifying Freeman, the latter, pointing his finger at Perley, said, "He ought to know me, because I kicked him out of mine house." Levy bore his identification mutely, but the third prisoner, Bernstein, became enraged and exclaimed, "Of course, he is sure of me."

Assistant District Attorney Rollins to the witness—Did your acquaintance with the man Freeman commence in the way he has described?

Perley—No, sir; he couldn't kick me down stairs.

The witness was further examined by Mr. Rollins for the purpose of contradicting the statements in Perlstein's statement. Perley swore that on each of the three days preceding the fire he had seen the prisoner at No. 62 East Broadway in company with Bernstein, Freeman, and Levy.

Gustav Smith, of the Insurance Patrol, was recalled by Mr. Rollins, for the purpose of showing the value of the goods burned in Levy's rooms. Mr. Brooke objected, and the witness was withdrawn. Mr. Rollins then announced the close of the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Brooke, in moving that the court direct the jury to acquit the prisoner, stated his grounds. There was, he said, no proof tending to show any burning of the premises named in the first and second counts of the indictment as the dwelling-house of Isaac Kamisberg, the testimony being solely directed to proving what had been done in the house of the accused. In addition to this, the third count in the indictment, which charges Joseph Levy with having set fire to his own premises, describes no offense under the statute, there being no evidence that any person was in the premises at the time the act was committed. Mr. Brooke, in concluding his motion that the case be taken from the jury, argued that the prosecution had failed in proving whether the fire was accidental or premeditated.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in opposing the motion, said that it was sufficient, in order to comply with the requirements of the statute, to prove that the building in question had been used as a dwelling, and that that particular building had been set on fire. Such proof, which, he claimed, he had produced, would be amply sufficient to sustain the indictment.

Judge Cowing, in rendering his decision, said that, anticipating the motion of Mr. Brooke, he had examined this question with great care, and would deny the motion of counsel.

Mr. Brooke, in opening the case for the defense, claimed that the evidence for the prosecution was weak, purely circumstantial, and in no way calculated to inculpate the prisoner. He would prove that the witnesses who had sworn for the prosecution were utterly mistaken in their identification of Perlstein. The prisoner, he would show, instead of being engaged in the perpetration of arson on the night of the fire at No. 11 Ludlow-street, was enjoying the society of his family in his own home, and knew nothing of the alleged burning.

GUMBLETON SEEKS MORE DELAY.

Artemas H. Holmes, the counsel for Mr. J. Adriance Bush in his proceeding to compel the County Clerk to exhibit his fees books, went before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, to obtain the writ of peremptory mandamus, in accordance with the decision rendered on Wednesday. Judge Barrett at once signed the order, and it was sent to County Clerk Gumbleton, whose legal duty it is to prepare the precept directed to himself. Mr. Holmes followed the order to the County Clerk's office to obtain the precept, and to make an immediate demand to be allowed to examine Mr. Gumbleton's books. He was there referred from one clerk to another in search of the papers, until he had wasted about 15 minutes in fruitless labor. In the meantime the counsel for the County Clerk went before Judge Barrett and asked for a stay of proceedings, which was promptly refused. They then resorted to Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., and their application was successful. An order was issued directing the relator, Mr. Bush, to show cause on the first Monday of February why a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, should not be granted. On learning of this order, Mr. Holmes applied to Judge Donohue to amend it by making it returnable to-day, which application was granted.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE POST OFFICE.

Superintendent Gayler and Inspector Gardner on Wednesday last conducted a civil service examination in the Post Office to determine the succesorship, by promotion, to the Chief Clerkship of Station B, a branch office. Chief Clerk Paige, of Station E, died recently, and the Chief Clerk of Station B was promoted to the vacancy, the former being a more important station. Twenty competitors entered the examination, and 21 questions, relating to postal affairs, were put to the whole class, answers being made at once in writing. Yesterday the results were compared, and it was found that Edward M. Morgan, a clerk in Station C, was the successful aspirant, he having answered accurately 17 out of the 21 questions. The next highest candidate answered 14 questions accurately. Morgan, as clerk, received $720 a year salary. In his new position his pay will be $1,320 a year.

"BABA" IN COURT.

A preliminary injunction was granted a few days ago by Judge Joseph F. Daly to restrain William E. Deverna, Mrs. Jane Deverna, William Hoffe, manager of the Bowery Theatre, and other persons, from using, or disposing of the manuscript of the spectacular drama entitled "Baba." The plaintiff is Mrs. Henrietta Irving Eddy, who claims to have translated the play from the French. She says it was performed at Niblo's in 1876, when Deverna was her agent, and that since then she has produced it in Philadelphia and at the Bowery Theatre. She seeks to be compensated for the use of her property since 1876, and yesterday applied to Judge Daly for an order to compel her opponents to file a bond to secure any judgment she may recover against them, and for a continuance of the injunction. Both motions were granted.

IN SEARCH OF HER HUSBAND.

Mary Pollock, with her child, 8 years of age, arrived in this City from Liverpool on the Celtic on Dec. 18, in search of her husband, who deserted her in Glasgow eight years ago. She had £2 10s. when she landed, but that quickly disappeared. Yesterday, when about to be turned out of her lodgings, she received a letter from her husband, dated Chicago, in which he says he is married again and out of employment and does not want her to come near him. The letter inclosed $10 which paid her arrearages of board. The St. Andrew's Society will send her to Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officers seized yesterday 25 packages of snuff and two silk umbrellas in Second-street, Hoboken.

The office furniture and fittings of the defunct National Trust Company were sold at auction yesterday, and realized about $3,000, much below their value.

The Goethe Club will hold a memorial meeting in commemoration of Bayard Taylor on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at Steck's Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street. Mr. Taylor was an honorary member of the club.

James Kennersley, of One Hundred and Fortieth-street, between Alexander and Willis avenues, yesterday morning found the dead body of a newly-born female child on his front stoop, and had it removed to the Morgue.

The foreign freight agents of the trunk railroads held a meeting yesterday to consider the propositions contained in the letter of Arbitrator Sandford, already published, but after a long discussion they adjourned without action.

The examination in the case of Jacob Ott, the lithograph printer, accused of complicity in the counterfeiting operations of Ulrich and Cole, has been adjourned over to next Monday before United States Commissioner Deuel.

The argument in the Vanderbilt will case, on the motion by the contestants to remove William H. Vanderbilt and others from the executorship of the estate, and which was to have been heard by the Surrogate yesterday, has been postponed until Monday next.

Godfrey Hunter, the negro cook charged with having assaulted Capt. Hanrahan, of the American schooner Samos, on the high seas, with a meat-axe, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury, after examination before United States Commissioner Shields.

A reunion of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association in this City will be held at Delmonico's Monday evening next. The subject for discussion is "The Scope of Collegiate Education." The proposed arrangements for a public entertainment will be submitted to the Alumni.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday from James C. Springsted to James Springsted; Daniel B. Harrison and Henry P. Moller, of the firm of Harrison & Moller, to Frederick W. Rebhann; and Herman Brock to Julius Wolff, with preferred debts amounting to $25,000.

Mayor Cooper yesterday received a communication from Corporation Attorney William A. Boyd in reference to the proposed investigation of his bureau by the Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Boyd says that he will willingly at any time submit his books and accounts to the Commissioners; that the charges against him have no foundation in fact.

Argument was had yesterday, before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, on a motion for an injunction to permanently restrain the Central Union Telegraph Company from running its wires on the same side of certain parts of Greenwich and Seventh avenues on which those of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company now are. Decision was reserved.

The remains of an unknown man were found last evening in the East River at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street. The deceased appeared to be about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, dark complexion, dark hair, and chin whiskers. He was dressed in dark clothes, and wore low shoes. The body, which was much decomposed, was removed to the Morgue for identification.

The New-York Bible and Fruit Mission to our Public Hospitals appeals to the Christian public for aid to erect a "coffee-house," near the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for the benefit of the 50,000 persons annually discharged from institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and deposited at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street. Eight thousand dollars is the amount asked for.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Opthalmic and Aural Institute, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frederick S. Winston, President; Robert Hoe, Vice-President; Eugene S. Ballin, Treasurer; Philip Bissinger, Secretary. The medical report shows that 4,978 new patients were treated in the dispensary, viz.: 4,084 for diseases of the eye, and 894 for diseases of the ear.

A friendly suit begun by Morris Franklin, a stockholder of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, for the dissolution of that corporation and the appointment of a Receiver to wind up its affairs, was closed yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Judge Barrett appointed Mr. Vincent Tilyou, former President of the corporation, as Receiver. The Arctic Fire Insurance Company suspended business in December, 1877, under a resolution of its Directors. Its liabilities are small in amount, and the assets are more than sufficient to pay them off.

The fourth of a series of entertainments to the homeless boys of the East Side was given last night at the Rivington-Street Branch of the Children's Aid Society. The programme consisted of recitations and singing by Miss Mary E. Cherry, piano solos by Miss Agnew, and humorous songs by Mr. E. L. Lentilhon. The reception hall was filled with an enthusiastic company of newsboys and boot-blacks, who applauded vigorously, especially when any of their own number contributed a song or recitation. The entertainment closed with a feast of ice-cream and cake, contributed by Messrs. W. L. and A. L. Smith.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Eldridge, aged 34 years, of No. 70 Sullivan-street, was found dead on the floor of her bedroom, at noon yesterday, by her son Julius, who had just returned from school. Death resulted from apoplexy.

A contract has been made by the Board of City Works with George S. Glendenning to clean the sewers and sewer basins of the city for one year at $2,500. There are 312 miles of sewers and 5,800 basins.

Mary Mindler, residing corner of Lorraine and Clinton streets, was severely bitten on the arm and leg by a bloodhound owned by William Schenck, who lived close by. The injured woman was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

A recent inspection of the Ridgewood pumping station demonstrated the fact that the machinery was so neglected by the employes superseded some time time ago by competent mechanics, appointed by the present Board of City Works, that if the change had been delayed a little longer a serious accident must have occurred, which would have deprived the city of water for days.

Charities Commissioners Henry and Shipman have discovered that the county is being extensively swindled in the matter of the contracts for supplies to the public institutions at Flatbush. The resignation of A. J. (better known as "Jumpy") Michaels, a well-known Ring Democrat, who has occupied for years the position of Inspector of Supplies at the county buildings, was demanded at once and given without a word of protest.

John Butler, a colored man, fell from a second-story window of the house No. 59 Remsen-street, last evening, to the street. In his descent he struck against the iron railing surrounding the area, a spike of which entered his abdomen. Butler was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. His injuries will probably prove fatal. Butler was standing on the sill of the window, cleaning the glass, at the time of his fall.

Timothy Riley, of No. 145 Siegel-street, and George Gilmore, of No. 225 Ellery-street, were found in the possession of a horse and sleigh, yesterday morning, by Officer Hirschoff, of the Sixth Precinct, for which they could not account. The men were arrested, and it was subsequently ascertained that they had stolen the sleigh from in front of a saloon, where it had been left by Frederick Wise, of No. 23 Lorimer-street, its owner, while he went inside to transact some business. Riley and Gilmore were held for the Grand Jury by Justice Guck.

LONG ISLAND.

Some time ago it was announced that Mrs. Appolonia Gunser, widow of John Gunser, who was murdered at East Williamsburg on the night of the 13th of May, 1877, had been married to a wealthy groceryman named Henry Dukin. Dukin, after living with Mrs. Gunser about one week, abandoned her. At various times his wife endeavored to effect a reconciliation with him, but failed, and now cross suits for divorce are pending between them.

At an early hour yesterday morning burglars broke into the Southern Railroad Depot at Springfield, Town of Jamaica, and stole a few articles. The thieves then visited the store of Charles Smith, a short distance from the depot, where they forced an entrance through a rear door. They stole from the store, in which also the Post Office is kept, $40 in postage-stamps and cigars to the value of $10. The thieves then effected an entrance to Mr. Smith's dwelling apartments, which they ransacked and carried off several articles of clothing. Mr. Smith's loss is about $300.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday began, at White Plains, an inquest on the body of Joseph Jackson, the colored man who died on Tuesday night from a pistol-shot wound inflicted upon him the night before by William Harris, in that village. By the testimony of the physicians who made the autopsy, it appears that the ball cut the right jugular vein and death would have sooner resulted but for coagulation of blood at the point of incision. The inquest is to be continued.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nicholas Knebbe, of Hoboken, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Whitehead yesterday charged with smuggling tobacco, cigars, and [illegible]. The examination was postponed until Tuesday next, and in the meantime the accused was admitted to bail in $4,000.

The City of Paterson is supplied with water by a private corporation, and, as the 10-year contract expires next year, the project of the city's building new works is again agitated. The city's annual rental now is about $18,000.

Dawner, who is walking at the Paterson Wigwam, 21 hours out of every 24, and trying to make 450 miles in six days, is so far behind that he cannot possibly make the distance. He now hopes to make 400 miles by to-morrow night.

FOURTH WARD ROUGHS.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING WOMEN AND ATTEMPTING TO ROB A GENTLEMAN.

Three young men were brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon by Detective Gilbert Carr, of the Fourth Precinct. The trio, who gave their names as John Balfe, John McCarthy, and Michael Flynn, exhibited a spirit of bravado which, however, suddenly departed, when they were arraigned at the bar and brought face to face with the magistrate. There were two complainants—Mrs. Annie Brown, of No. 14 Roosevelt-street, and Percy C. Gooding, a salesman employed by De Graaf & Taylor, furniture-dealers. It appears that yesterday morning Balfe, Flynn, and McCarthy entered the liquor store of Mrs. Brown, and, after having a round of drinks, were departing without paying for what they had. Mrs. Brown asked them to settle, whereupon they called her the vilest names, and, making use of blasphemous language, assaulted her. The ruffians then fled. About an hour afterward these same individuals, model representatives of the lowest type of loafers to be found in the Fourth Ward, without any provocation, assaulted Mr. Gooding in the New-Bowery, as he was on his way to Brooklyn. One of them, when Mr. Gooding evinced a disposition to defend himself, roughly seized the unoffending gentleman by his coat-collar, and, giving vent to a volley of oaths, said to Mr. Gooding: "——you; ain't you John Jacob Astor?" The three, whose intentions evidently were to rob, now made a simultaneous attack on Mr. Gooding, who, though outnumbered, defended himself in a fearless manner. A crowd gathered, but, as is generally the case, no one ventured to interfere. Balfe inserted his hand in his pocket, as if to bring forth some weapon, when Detective Carr appeared on the scene and put an end to what might have been a tragedy. At the detective's appearance Balfe fled, but his confederates, Flynn and McCarthy, were secured by the detective, aided by Mr. Gooding. Flynn and McCarthy were taken to the station-house, and Detective Carr subsequently went to Balfe's domicile, No. 61 James-street, and found him in bed. Balfe accompanied the detective until the hallway was reached, when he suddenly sprang back, and had a dagger partly drawn from its sheath in his pocket, when Carr felled him to the floor with a well-directed blow, right from the shoulder, and then wrenching the dagger from his grasp, took him without further trouble to the station-house. On the charges preferred against them Balfe and his companions pleaded not guilty. Justice Smith held them for trial in $500 bail each, and held Balfe in $1,000 more for carrying a concealed weapon.

THE NEW-JERSEY BARRATRY CASE.

FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF ALDERMAN O'SULLIVAN—THE ACCUSED TESTIFIES.

The trial of John C. O'Sullivan, of Harrison, for barratry, was continued in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but the testimony elicited was unimportant. Justice Aldridge testified that he had issued several warrants against Aylewood, and that O'Sullivan was present when the warrants were issued; also, that O'Sullivan had called on several occasions to inquire if Aylewood had given bail. Thomas Flagan testified that he at one time contemplated bringing suit against Aylewood, but not finding the Justice in, he had concluded to drop the matter, but O'Sullivan urged him to press the suit, and he did so. Dennis Meegan and Caleb Coakley testified that they had been taken before the Grand Jury on charges preferred by O'Sullivan. George Greenfield testified that he had procured a warrant for Aylewood's arrest, and that O'Sullivan went with him to find an officer to serve the warrant. The State then rested, and C. H. Winfield, O'Sullivan's counsel, moved a non-suit. The court denied the motion. Mr. O'Sullivan testified in his own behalf that Aylewood had worked for him seven or eight years; that he had never been instrumental in producing an estrangement between Aylewood and his wife, but admitted that he had caused the arrest of several of the persons who had testified, he claimed, however, to have had good cause for the arrests. Several witnesses were sworn as to the disturbance created by Aylewood when he went to O'Sullivan's house to remove him for having walked out with Mrs. Aylewood. Mr. Doogan testified that he had seen Aylewood walking on Jersey-avenue with a strange woman. Mrs. Kate Smith, Mrs. Aylewood's mother, testified that her daughter had called at her house on two occasions with black eyes, and said that her husband had assaulted her. The case on both sides will be summed up this morning.

FUNERAL OF EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN.

The funeral services of the late Matthew T. Brennan took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. A large number of personal friends and political associates of the ex-Sheriff filled the cathedral. The pall-bearers were John Kelly, Judge Sedgwick, Abraham R. Lawrence, John Fox, Thomas S. Brennan, Edward Walsh, Judge Bosworth, Edward Kearney, Bernard Reilly, Judge Sheridan, Robert J. Brown, Algernon S. Sullivan, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and Henry McAdam. A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated by Vicar-General Quinn, with Fathers Mori and O'Farrell as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. At the close of the mass Vicar-General Quinn delivered a brief eulogy upon the late Mr. Brennan. The body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

A JURY'S QUEER VERDICT.

There was a queer incident in a trial in the Passaic County Quarter Sessions on Wednesday. A notorious young woman was tried for stealing some articles of wearing apparel. Two witnesses swore that she disappeared from a friend's house simultaneously with the articles mentioned, and one of them identified the gaiters on the defendant's feet as part of the stolen property. There were no witnesses for the defense, not even the prisoner herself. The jury went out, subsequently came in disagreeing, were sent out again, and brought in a sealed verdict, which was opened yesterday morning and found to be a verdict of acquittal. The court promptly discharged that panel for the term.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 341 West Forty-seventh-street last evening, Col. Joel W. Mason presiding. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of $1,524 46. On motion the President was directed to obtain suitable head-quarters for the association for the coming year. The following committees were announced:

Finance.—George W. Cregier, Edward Jenkins, James M. Smith, Samuel V. Healy, and Louis Tuckel.
Admissions.—James W. Burnet, H. A. Blaisdell, Eben Demarest, William Perry, and C. P. Schwartze.
Executive.—C. A. Flammer, S. N. Simonson, John L. Brehm, John Currie, J. G. Isaac, J. M. Burns, R. B. Durando, Louis Bremer, C. A. Grant, S. W. Gardner, R. J. Kingsland, Richard Coulter, T. F. Raabe, H. C. Thompson, Thomas Miller, C. E. Mott, R. N. Smith, P. C. Menair, Samuel Wood, G. W. Eastburn, H. Helmerich, J. W. Bertine, William Fleck, James Sparks, Philip Schwartz, John Darrow, John Hosking, G. W. Wanamaker, Samuel Whitehurst, Jacob Bauer, W. H. Husted, G. S. Black, and Louis Wendel.

After some further routine business an adjournment was taken.

THE VROOM-MARSH MARRIAGE.

The Vroom-Marsh case, which attracted so much attention last August from the enforced marriage of David H. Vroom to Mary Frances Marsh, at the muzzle of a pistol in the hands of the lady's father, and the subsequent alleged attempted elopement of Vroom with a daughter of Dr. Youlin, of Jersey City, was before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet yesterday on the application of Mr. Vroom to have the marriage annulled. According to Vroom's evidence, he became acquainted with Miss Marsh in 1877, they being next door to each other, and he took her on frequent excursions. Vroom declined to say whether the intimacy between them was of an improper nature, but admitted that Mr. Marsh finally charged him with seducing the girl, and compelled him to marry her. Vroom emphatically denied the seduction. Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, who appeared for Vroom, contended that the girl was of loose character, and that her father, knowing the fact, took advantage of Vroom's intimacy with her to saddle her upon him. Ex-Chancellor Williamson, who represents Mrs. Vroom, will present his argument in writing. He will also move to suppress Vroom's testimony because he refused to answer competent questions.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship *Etna*, from Kingston, Jam., &c.—Andrew Dejo, W. G. Schaffer, J. Vincent, C. Fisher, J. Shelly, W. Loughlin, A. Bolmus, Miss D. McNeil, A. V. Dellano, John Wallace, Miss S. A. Rodger, A. Boguinella, Henry Lee, T. Lithgow, Mr. Lemaine, Miss M. Curtis, A. H. Rodgers.

In steam-ship *Santiago de Cuba*, from Havana.—W. W. Bingham, C. F. Holt, J. G. Bacon, M. F. Sanchez, G. Linder, G. G. Kierdorff, J. Weaver, J. H. Miles, E. Betancourt, F. B. Marshall, Robert Taylor, John Russ, Samuel Hines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:17 | Sun sets.....5:06 | Moon sets.....7:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:19	Gov. Island	10:02	Hell Gate	11:34

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

JAN. 23.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 2-10 second fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Hatteras, Mallett, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Herder, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Crown, (Br.,) Tate, Glasgow, J. E. Tucker & Co.

Ship Lawrence Delap, (Br.,) Graves, Bremen, J. W. Parker & Co.

Barks Arcadia, (Br.,) McKenzie, Glasgow, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ocean, (Norw.,) Toralden, Copenhagen, C. Tobias & Co.; Cato, Gay, Santos, Evans, Ball & Co.; Jabez, (Norw.,) Olsen, Gloucester, Boehmer, Oelrichs & Co.

Brigs Hattie (Dan.,) [illegible]; Kate McDonald, (Br.,) [illegible], Hatton, Watson & Co.; Mattie B. Russell, Atherton, Havana, C. S. Wood; Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) [illegible], H. A. Vatable & Son.

Schrs. John R. Bell, Gibson, Norfolk, James E. Staples; S. A. Fossett, Robbins, [illegible] Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Goodwin, Williams, Bridgeport, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sally Burton, Barry, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; E. A. De Hart, Porchman, Puerto Plata, B. H. Henry; Anita, McCready, Ciudad, George W. Gillett; Joseph G. Snow, Brown, St. John, P. R., R. P. Buck & Co.; Carrie E. Pickering, Sprague, Demerara, [illegible]; Julia Rose, Davis, St. Pierre, [illegible]; Charles O'Warren, Cook, [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Charles O. Warren, [illegible], [illegible].

Barge King Solomon, Carlsen, Perth Amboy, New-York Lighterage Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Keyley, Newport 21 ds., with iron to Nayior & Co.—vessel to J. E. Tucker & Co.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ferguson, Aux Cayes Jan. 2, Jacmel 7th, Port au Prince 11th, and Kingston 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Kehr, (Ger.,) Jungst, Rio Janeiro Dec. 29, and St. Thomas Jan. 15, with coffee, &c., to order—vessel to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, Reed, Havana Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship [illegible], London 68 ds., via S. W. Pass, in ballast to [illegible].

Bark Hilda, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Bilbao 51 ds., with iron ore to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ocean, (Ger.,) Vogt, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark [illegible], Jones, St. Jago Dec. 30, and Guantanamo Jan. 8, in ballast to Wessels & Co.

Bark [illegible], with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark [illegible], (Belg.,) [illegible], Antwerp 63 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gunhild, (Norw.,) Olsen, St. Nazaire 17 ds., via Savannah, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark [illegible], with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Giorgio Washington, (Ital.,) Fravelli, Manila July 15, with sugar R. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Hercules, (Ger.,) Kops, Bordeaux 118 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Tamaris (Fr.,) Guidico, Marseilles 75 ds., with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark Louise Wolf, (Br.,) Langdon, Halifax 27 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with potatoes to J. Nightingale—vessel to master.

Bark Themis, (Norw.,) Andersen, Grimstad 55 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Brig Russo, (Ital.,) Palumbo, Oporto 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N.W.; clear; at City Island, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Herder, for Hamburg; Amerique, for Havre; Celtic, for Liverpool; State of Nevada, for Glasgow; Richmond, for Richmond; Hatteras, for Norfolk; bark Olbers, for Bremen.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Eleanora, for Portland; schrs. Calvin and Champion, for St. John, N. B.; John T. Manson, for Boston, and all schrs. before reported as at Hart Island, bound out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Hall, (of Bath,) Merrill, from Port Johnson for Providence, sprung a leak off Throgg's Point, and was run on the beach at City Island to prevent her sinking.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Jan. 23, 1879.

A new automatic signal-buoy has been placed off Fire Island, on the bearings of the buoy carried away, viz.: Fire Island Light-house, N., distant 6 miles; Sandy Hook Light-ship, W., distant 37¼ miles; 13 fathoms water. J. M. B. CLITZ, Commodore U. S. N., Inspector Third Light-house District.

FOREIGN PORTS.

The report of the arr. at Antwerp, Jan. 12, of the Russian bark Herme, Capt. Soula, from Philadelphia, was incorrect.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Arr. 17th inst., Ebenezer, Capt. Nellison; G. G. Stanford; 19th inst., Mary E. Chapman; 21st inst., Lillian, Capt. Stront; Rome, Kalerve, Marion; 22d inst., Cyrus, Capt. Parker; Glad Tidings, Oriental, Capt. Dorning, latter for Delaware Breakwater.

Arr. 14th inst., Wm. Fredericks; 15th inst., Abby Bacon; 21st inst., Ernesto, Eulalia, Avanti, Dora, Duncan, Hedvig, Waaland; 23d inst., Blaney Brothers, the latter at Crookhaven, with loss of rudder and otherwise damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—The steam-ship Five Quince, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New-Orleans Dec. 28, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Lima, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Galveston, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, Jan. 23.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York Jan. 12 for Glasgow, has arr. here.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

Announce to their friends and the trade generally that they have taken for the present

THE STORE

NO. 356 BROADWAY,

WHERE THEY OFFER AN

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,

Embracing full lines of a majority of the goods kept by them previous to the fire of Jan. 14. Many of their goods were stored in warehouses, and they are daily receiving foreign stock. These, together with the supplies from various manufacturers, enable them to execute all orders without delay.

THEY CONTINUE ALL THEIR AGENCIES AS HERETOFORE.

ARTISTS' FUND.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of paintings contributed by members, in aid of the fund. Now open, free, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, until time of sale, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 27 and 28.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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